WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

...NTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ...ployment in some good boot and shoe ...h acquainted in the business; ...given. Address B 51, Tribune.

...NTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ...drive carriage, attend to ...and make himself useful about the ...WEY & CO., 17 and 19 East Har...

...NTED—BY A WELL EDU... ...of 16 years, to make himself gen... ...in a store or office. Apply to ... ...Tribune office.

...NTED—BY A PRACTICAL ...acquainted with city and country ...ing help to steal and lie about ...Tribune office.

...NTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO ...business acquaintance through ...would like to make an engagement to ...wholesale house or manufacturing ...of references given. Address ...

...NTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ...10 years' experience as salesman ...in wholesale fruit house. Would ...give best references. Address H...

Keepers, Clerks, &c.

...NTED—BY A THOROUGHLY ...double-entry bookkeeper and corre... ...bank, manufacturing estab... ...house. Best of references as to ...capacity furnished. Address B 48, ...

...NTED—IN A WHOLESALE ...young man, aged 22, familiar with book... ...Address F 66, Tribune office.

...NTED—IN A BANK BY A ...has had considerable experience in ...references given. Address ...P. O. Drawer 45, Indianapolis, Ind.

...NTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ...as clerk or porter in some who... ...house; not afraid of hard work ...references; willing to work at ...at commencement. Address O 11, ...

Trades.

...NTED—AS CUTTER IN A ...merchant tailoring establishment. Ad... ...SON, Racine, Wis.

...WANTED—AS A FOREMAN ...work in all its branches; one that has ...the business and able to take charge ...Please call at 23 South Peoria-st. ...

Coachmen.

...WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND ...can milk and make himself generally ...; will keep everything neat and tidy; ...the best of city references. Ad... ...VER, 429 West Monroe-st.

...WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A ...Scandinavian, used to taking care of horses ...well recommended. Address Y 33, ...

...WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND ...can milk, and is willing to make him... ...references. Address O 50, Tribune.

...ONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

...WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY ...washing or cleaning house, by a young ...Call at 871 State-st.

Domestics.

...S WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH ...as cook, the other to do up stairs work. ...Wentworth-av.

...S WANTED—BY TWO RESPECT... ...cook, washer and ironer, and second ...small family; West Side preferred. 173 ...

...N WANTED—BY AN EXPERI... ...Apply at 172 South Desplaines-st.

...N WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ...cook in a hotel or restaurant. Have no ...the country. Address 88 Foster-st.

Seamstresses.

...N WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY ...dress in a private family or in a store.

AGENTS WANTED.

...WANTED—FOR THE REVISED EDI... ...Chambers' Encyclopedia, and other publi... ...B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, ...

...WANTED—FOR THE BEST SELLING ...in America; $4 to $20 a day sure ...country agents. Double sample, 25c. ...& CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

...WANTED—TO SELL OUR KEY... ...combination lock; the best selling article ...to the public; 3,000 sold in 2 months. ...office and see them. A. C. KELLOGG & ...Washington-st.

...WANTED—FOR OUR THREE ...works, "The Great Republic," by James D. ..."Woman as a Wife and Mother," by ...and "Crumbs Swept Up," by ...Address J. C. BAILEY, ...West Madison-st., Chicago, for cir...

...WANTED—TO MEN AND WOMEN ...raise from $5 to $50 we offer the best ...we have the most useful articles ...and allow profits that will pay $10 to ...Call and see for yourselves, or send $5 ...make $10 in one day. MERRILL & ...Randolph-st., Chicago.

...WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE. ...capital from $2 to $5, to sell goods in private ...offices, and stores; large profits. Room 2, ...Washington-st.

...WANTED—GREAT INDUCEMENTS ...agents to sell pictures wholesale and ...apply to HUGH McDOUGALL, 374 Wa...

...WANTED—CRAM'S NEW IMPROVED ...and World Map, just issued, one hun... ...wanted at once; new State Maps, Rail... ...Lithographs, Photographs, Steel En... ...&c.; best and cheapest goods for ...send for circular. GEO. F. ...West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

...LE—SOLID BLACK WALNUT COUN... ...one silverplated showcase, together ...of store to May 1, 1872. Apply at 663 State-...

...ALE—READY-MADE PORTABLE COT... ...comfortable, durable, delivered free ...anywhere in the city. Office corner of ...

...ALE—FLY-WHEEL, 18 FEET DIAME... ...weighs nearly 5 tons. NORTON & CO., ...Mills, Madison-st bridge.

...ALE—ONE 7-FOOT PLATED SHOW-CASE; ...counter, shelving and drawers suitable ...store. Apply at 193 West Van Bu...

...ALE—3 PROPELLERS, 9 TUGS, ...barks, 5 scows, 3 barges, 1 steam ...SCOTT & BROWN, Ship Brokers, De...

PARTNERS WANTED.

...WANTED—TO CAPITALISTS—IN A ...paying enterprise of undoubted success, ...in Milwaukee, but wishing to locate ...capital required, $2,500 to $10,000. Ad... ...VERTISER, P.O. Box 557, Milwaukee.

...WANTED—A PARTY, OR PARTIES, ...from $500 to $1,500, to take an agency in sev... ...for an implement that pays. ...M. E. COLE & CO., 65 and 67 South ...

...NER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF ...to join me with an equal amount, either ac... ...in a new, safe and profitable busi... ...no confidence affair, as can be shown ...Address, stating when and ...interview can be had, A 99, Tribune office.

...NER WANTED—WITH $350 IN A GEN... ...cash business—that is paying well. 130 West ...Room 1.

...NER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN ...$3,000 to $5,000 cash may address H 39, ...office.

...NER WANTED—WITH $1,800. CALL AT ...well House, or address J W M, cor. Milwau... ...Western-avs.

LOST AND FOUND.

...REWARD ON SATURDAY AFTER... ...the vicinity of Twenty-second-st. and ...Michigan-av., a very small black and ...weighing about 3 lbs.; had on a purple rib... ...Court House bell attached; answers to the ...Any one returning him to 120 Twen... ...upstairs, back room, over meat market, ...giving information leading to his discovery, ...above reward. No questions asked. All ...saved from fire.

...MARCH 4, ON HALSTED OR HARRI... ...plans and specification for a public ...Brighton. The party finding the same will ...rewarded by returning them to 132 West ...

...$10 REWARD—FROM 49 ABERDEEN-ST., ...small black and tan terrier dog, ears cropped ...weight from 5 to 6 pounds, answers to the ..."Teny." Will pay the above reward to any ...returning him to the above number, and no ques... ...asked.

...OUT OF A BUGGY, WHITE CANVAS ...satchel. $2 will be paid on being left at Room 43 ...Union Block, Market and Madison-sts.

...$50 REWARD FOR OPEN-FACED GOLD ...watch and gold chain, taken from 608 West Jack... ...one week ago last Sunday night, and no quer... ...Address F 84, Tribune office.

...BETWEEN THE BRIGGS HOUSE AND ...Langley-av., gold enamelled bracelet. By re... ...same to office of Briggs House a liberal re... ...will be paid.

...ND—A BRINDLE COW 11 YEARS OLD, ...Sixty-fifth and Halsted-st. The owner ...have her by proving property and paying ex...

MACHINERY.

...OOD, 20-HORSE POWER, BLANDY PORTA... ...Engine can be bought cheap; has governor ...complete; used only one month. Address ...MANUFACTURING CO., Janesville, Wis.

...ENGINES, PORTABLE 8 TO 40-HORSE ...for threshing, &c.; 6 and 10-horse; circular saw ...Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belt... ...COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

...NDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE EN... ...circular sawmills and flour mills, Evarts' ...machines and saws, 35 South Canal-st. F. W. ...ROP, Agt.

...COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 ...West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and ...Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, ...Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated ...

...SALE—ALL SIZES OF STURTEVANT'S ...pressure blowers and exhaust fans on hand. En... ...boilers, sawmills, stave, heading and shingle ...engine lathes, iron planer, drills, chucks, ...and machines, molding, sticking, tenoning, ...resawing, scroll saws. Brown valves, ...forges, leather and rubber belting, rubber ...saws, emery wheels, wood-turning lathes, ...counter shafts, pulleys, hangers, ...couplings, slip collars, cracker machine and ...Our stock consists of a full ass... ...wood and iron working machinery generally. ...CHESTER MACHINERY M'F'G CO., 37 and ...Canal-st.

...SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND 40-HORSE ...boiler, in complete running order, 16½ feet ...inches diameter, containing 54 3-inch ...can be seen in operation at our planing mill, ...April 1. Being too small for our engine we ...a bargain. STEPHENS & CLARK, P... ...and Box Factory, corner Archer-av. and ...

...SALE—GRAIN DRYER—A MACHINE ...of drying 50 bushels per day. Apply to F. ...BAXTER & CO., foot of West Washington-st.

...SALE—3 AND 10 HORSE BLANDY EN... ...new and in perfect order, cheap. Can be seen ...Perch-st., near Hayes School.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

...HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIP... ...bought for cash; also, some good furniture ...carpets for sale. Address I J, 995 South State-st.

...ANTED—BEDROOM FURNITURE, CAR... ...etc.; also dining-room furniture. Address ...same may be seen, A 46, Tribune office.

The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1872.

The French crisis approaches apace. The rupture between Thiers and the Assembly cannot be delayed many days, if we are to judge from the despatches of last evening.

A disastrous fire occurred at Cincinnati late last night, by which seven steamboats with their contents were destroyed, and, it is feared, several lives lost. The aggregate loss is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars.

Senator Logan yesterday announced that he should move, when the Senate comes to consider the Appropriation bill, as reported back from the Committee of the Whole, to strike out the appropriation of $50,000 for carrying into effect the Civil Service reform; his reason being that, though he was in favor of the reform on general principles, he was opposed to the present plan. It is to be hoped that the General will, on the same occasion, divulge with practical minuteness the details of a plan of reform which he does favor.

One Woolfrey is announced as the successor of General Longstreet in the Surveyorship of the Port of New Orleans. Woolfrey is the United States Commissioner who issued the warrants under the Ku-Klux act against Governor Warmoth and twenty or more members of the Louisiana Legislature, thereby breaking up that body when Warmoth was in the ascendancy, and Carter, of the Custom House faction, wanted to get possession. Woolfrey was faithful to "the party," and verily he has his reward (fees, salary, and one-third of all moieties).

The Japanese Ambassadors visited the House of Representatives yesterday, and were tendered the courtesies of the floor by Speaker Blaine. Iwakura responded in a remarkably happy and poetical speech, and the party probably remained a while to see the members perform, as a Committee of the Whole, on the Deficiency bill. If so, they had the pleasure of witnessing a political debate between Messrs. Wood and Brooks for the Democrats, and Dawes for the Republicans, wherein they heard Mr. Wood declare that he could show "that the Republican party, from the Presidential mansion down to the humblest Federal official, is reeking with corruption," and more to that effect; which must have been both entertaining and reassuring to the Orientals.

The Tichborne case has come to a most lame and impotent conclusion, as foreshadowed in our yesterday's issue, the plaintiff having been advised by his counsel to withdraw his suit, since the jury had expressed a determination to bring in their verdict against him, and to have no more of his confounded case. Upon this announcement, the Lord Chief Justice clapped the claimant in Newgate, where, in default of £50,000 bail, he can have plenty of time to cultivate his abnormal adipose development, and contemplate his various tattoos and scars, laboriously inflicted, in order to make his personal topography correspond to that of the dead heir of the Baronetcy. The Tichborne case is the most remarkable one of the kind on record; and in no respect is it more remarkable than in the boldness of the attempt to establish personal identity in spite of extraordinary obstacles, both mental and physical.

The New York Custom House Investigating Committee had before them, yesterday, another supposed member of the "military ring, to-wit: General Babcock, who endeavored to show that he, like General Porter, was no relation to General Order. He was a little unfortunate in some of his swearings; for instance, he was very sure that he never wrote Lindsay any letter, but was presently confronted with a very interesting epistle from himself to that office-broker (since turned State's evidence), in which the gallant negotiator of San Domingo bargains appears to be by no means as ignorant of New York "plums" as he was disposed to represent himself. The letter, which had to be presented by one of the Democratic Senators, proved to be a perfect Babcock extinguisher for a while. Babcock describes his official status as that of a Major of Engineers, detailed as a Secretary to the President; also as Superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings, and Engineer of the Potomac Aqueduct.

The State Senate yesterday passed the bill enlarging the powers of Mayors (especially desired as an instrumentality in enabling the Mayor of Chicago to correct certain weak points in the Chicago City Government), and passed it, we believe, in the same form in which it came from the House. This bill has been, like the hero of Æneid, "much tossed about" since its first introduction, early in the session, but it goes at last to the Governor in a form which is believed to be unexceptionable. The Senate also ordered Greenebaum's Credit Foncier bill to a third reading, after making certain amendments, which will send it back to the House. The Congressional Apportionment bill agreed upon by the Republican caucus was passed by the House, receiving the votes of nineteen Democrats, who claim to have been actuated by a fear that a defeat of the measure would necessitate the election of six members at large, all Republicans, of course. Several amendments which aimed to gerrymander certain localities, in the interest of one party or the other, were signally defeated. The House passed the bill vacating Quincy street, which had already been passed by the Senate. It is surmised that the Governor will veto the act on constitutional grounds.

The Postal Committee of the National House of Representatives has agreed to report a stringent bill for the prevention of straw bids in the letting of mail-carrying contracts. There was also developed in the Senate a crying need for another reform in the Postal, and, perhaps, other Departments—something to prevent Department officers from turning claim-agents and lobbyists of low degree so soon after their exit from office as to render it apparent that they were privy to schemes against the Government while yet under the Government's pay and in places of trust. The case of Earle, an Assistant Postmaster General, and his connection with the outrageous Chorpenning claim, will be remembered; and now comes General Giles A. Smith, of Illinois, another Assistant Postmaster General, just off from his official stool, who is quoted by Senator Morrill as having written letters to sundry railroad Presidents in furtherance of a scheme to extort an additional 50 per cent on all contracts for carrying the mails. It is said that Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, and Tom Scott are already committed to the conspiracy. The story seems, however, almost too outrageous for credence; and we hope to hear that the circular is nothing more than an ingenious forgery.

The produce markets were again weak yesterday, though pork and corn were firmer, in spite of advices of lower quotations at the East. The great weakness of Tuesday brought out numerous orders to buy. Pork was active, and advanced 10c, with sales of 40,100 brls, closing at $11.80 cash; $11.95 seller April; and $12.15 seller May. Lard was firm but quiet, closing at $8.62½a8.65 cash; $8.70a8.75 seller April; and $8.85a8.90 seller May. Meats were quiet and unchanged, at 4¾a5c for shoulders; 5¾a6c for short ribs; and 6¼c for short clear. Flour was dull, owing to a decline of 6d per brl in Liverpool. Wheat was active, but again ½c lower, closing tame at $1.22½ cash, $1.24 5-8 seller April, and $1.28 1-2 seller May. Corn was active, and 1-2c higher, closing steady at 37 1-4c cash; 37 5-8a37 3-4c seller April, and 41 3-4c seller May. Oats were dull and a shade easier, at 30 7-8a31c cash; 31 1-4c seller April, and 34 1-2c seller May. Rye was neglected and easier at 71a72 1-2c for No. 2 regular and fresh. Barley was very weak, declining 4c per bu, to 53c for No. 2. Highwines were firm and quiet at 85 1-4a 85 1-2c. Dressed hogs quiet and unchanged, at $5.00a5.10 per 100 lbs. Live hogs were more quiet and easier; medium grades sold at $4.40a4.50. Cattle were fairly active, and prices were firmer; sales at $3.00a6.25 for inferior to choice. Sheep were firm and higher, sales making at $5.00a8.00.

WASHINGTON.

Formal Reception of the Japanese in the House of Representatives.

Earl Granville on the Rebel Cotton Loan.

General Babcock Before the New York Custom House Investigating Committee.

Railroad Combination to Advance Rates on Mail Contracts.

Secretary Boutwell Testifies Concerning the Sale of Arms.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EARL GRANVILLE ON THE REBEL COTTON LOAN.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The State Department has possession of a copy of a letter, addressed, by direction of Earl Granville, from the English Foreign Office, by the Under Secretary to a committee of the holders of the rebel cotton loan, in which he takes the position that the concurrence of both parties to the Treaty of Washington is necessary to place any particular interpretation upon it, and that the Commissioners under the treaty must decide its true intent and meaning in each case presented. The following is the letter:

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 10, 1871.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 4th inst., I am directed by Earl Granville to state to you that Her Majesty's Government cannot undertake to place an interpretation on the provisions of the Treaty of Washington without the concurrence of the other contracting party; nor would any such interpretation have any effect. It rests with the Commissioners to be appointed under Article 14 of the treaty to decide in each case whether any claim presented to them has or has not been duly made, prepared and laid before them, either wholly or to what extent, according to the true extent and meaning of the treaty. It appears, therefore, to Lord Granville that the claimants in whose behalf you are acting must prefer their claims at Washington in the manner indicated in ratification number two, which appeared in the London *Gazette* of June 30, and that it will then remain for the Commissioners to deal with those claims.

(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

WM. MORGAN, Esq.

BILL TO LEGALIZE A CERTAIN NOMINATION.

The Senate Military Committee have reported a bill the effect of which will be to legalize the nominations lately made by the President in the Quartermaster Department. General Logan, who reported the measure, explained that it did not disturb any officer in his present rank, nor give any one affected by it back pay, but only conferred such rank upon those who were passed over in 1866 as they would have had if the appointments there had been according to rank, as the first presented nominations made reduced the number of officers, and mustered a number out without the parties in interest having the least opportunity to be heard, and in fact before the knowledge that any such sweeping changes were contemplated was allowed to reach them from any source.

STRAW BIDS FOR POSTAL CONTRACTS.

The House Postal Committee have unanimously agreed to report a bill to prevent straw bids from being imposed upon the Post Office Department. The bill provides that parties wilfully refusing to contract on the terms prescribed by their bids shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and punished by fine and imprisonment. Parties bidding must hereafter affix an oath to their bid that they have the pecuniary ability to fulfil the obligations, and the sureties must also make oath to the same effect, both on their own account and that of the principal, and also enter into further covenant to pay all damages the United States may suffer by reason of the bidder failing to perform the obligations. Where a Government officer affixes his signature to a bond without these conditions being complied with, he shall also be punished by fine and imprisonment, and dismissal from office. The Postmaster General shall always have power to make terms with the second lowest bidder, where the first has proved irresponsible.

MICHIGAN PROTESTS.

Senator Ferry submitted a protest in the Senate to-day of the Muskegon lumber manufacturers against the passage of the Chicago Relief bill. The protest, which is written in two different kinds of handwriting, is to this effect: That the undersigned are not in favor of this bill, believing it to be void of justice and equity, and suggestive of fraud. The following are the signatures: Ryeson, Hill & Co., Wm Rutherford & Co., C. H. Pillsbury & Co., C. Davis & Co., John Fowrich & Co., Martin Perley, Hackley & McGardon, W. Fleming, D. G. Massured & Co., Wm. Glue & Co., Biddle Manufacturing Co., Gideon Truesdell, A.V. & H. J. Orton, W. H. Bigelow & Co., T. B. Wilcox & Co., Chapin & Foss, Brown, Nelson & Co., Esau Tarrant & Co., S. A. Brown & Co., Sevan, White & Smith, Watson & Johnson.

LEAVE TO WITHDRAW.

The President has requested District Attorney Bates, of Utah, to resign. The latter, however, has been advised by a number of Territorial officials not to comply, but to allow removal, with the views of having the reasons assigned in the message nominating his successor. If his office becomes vacant, the intention now is to nominate the present Assistant, Boskin.

NEW ORLEANS CUSTOM HOUSE.

Commissioner Wolfley, of New Orleans, is to be nominated for Surveyor of that port in place of General Longstreet.

TAX AND TARIFF BILLS.

The Committee of Ways and Means now hope to have the Tax and Tariff bills ready to report within ten days at least. The intention now is to report both together, and to proceed to dispose of the tariff first. No vote has yet been taken as to the duties on wools and woollens, and, though a full opportunity has been given for representatives of tariff and of exemption to present their views, it is not probable that they will affect the final decision of the Committee. It is stated now that the duty on pig iron has been finally fixed by the Committee at $6 per ton.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The Senate Finance Committee, having refused thus far to report back the House bill providing for ten hours' payment for eight hours' work on the part of Government employes, the friends of the measure had an item tacked on to the Appropriation bill, which was under consideration in the House to-day, and finally stricken out. Mr. Dawes will attempt to-morrow to again tack this scheme to the Appropriation bill as an amendment, and by ordering the yeas and nays he hopes to secure its passage.

THE SENATE ARMS COMMITTEE

organized to-day, electing Hamlin Chairman, and summoned Secretary Belknap, General Dyer, Sumner, and Schurz.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE COMMITTEE

will next week examine Collector Murphy, Naval Officer Laflin, William Orton, and Special Agent Howe.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE JAPANESE—CONGRESSIONAL RECEPTION.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—An immense assemblage was present in the House to witness the reception of the Japanese Embassy. The Speaker called the House to order at 11 o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Cox, ladies who were unable to find a place in the gallery were admitted to the floor. The visitors were announced at the main door, where they came into the hall, escorted by General Banks and other members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, accompanied by Mori, Minister de Long, and Consul Brooks. The Ambassadors occupied the centre of the group, and the other Japanese were arranged in outer line, immediately in their rear. General Banks then formally presented the Embassy to the House. The Speaker addressed the visitors as follows:

YOUR EXCELLENCIES: On behalf of the House of Representatives, I welcome your imperial Embassy to this Hall. The reception which is thus extended to you so unanimously and so cordially by members of this body, is significant of the interest which our whole people feel in the rapidly developing relations between the Japanese Empire and the American Republic. The course of migration for the human race has for many centuries been steadily westward, a course always marked by conquest, and too often by rapine. Reaching the boundary of our Continent, we encounter a returning tide from your country advancing eastward, seeking, not trophies of war, but more shining victories of peace. These two currents of population appropriately meet and mingle on the shores of the great Pacific sea. It will be my pleasure to present to you personally the representatives of the people. I beg to assure you, for them and myself, that during your stay at our Capital you will at all times be welcome to the privileges and the courtesies of this floor.

Iwakura proceeded to read, as if chanting a response, in his own language.

When he had finished, Mr. Banks read a translation, which he asked to have entered on the journal. The translation is as follows:

Governments are strong when built upon the hearts of an enlightened people. We came for enlightenment, and gladly find it here. Journeying eastward from the Empire of Sunrise towards the sun-rising, we daily behold new sunrise beyond the one we before enjoyed. New knowledge rises daily before us, and when our completed trip shall have passed in review of the encircled globe, we shall gather together our treasures of knowledge, remembering, that, however we have advanced towards sources of light, each onward move has revealed a further step beyond. The Government of Japan already appreciates the value of the enlightened policy toward itself of all nations, but our united assurances, on our return, will confirm to the people at large the friendliness of feeling so frequently expressed heretofore, and now so generously exhibited to the Embassy. In the future an extended commerce will unite our national interests in a thousand forms, as drops of water commingle when flowing from our several rivers into that common ocean that divides our countries. Let us express the hope that our national friendship may be as difficult to sunder or estrange as to divide the once blended drops composing our common Pacific Ocean.

This address was received with applause. Introductions were then proceeded with, after which half of the visitors repaired to the Senate, where they remained a few minutes, and when they came back the party left without ceremony.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

General Babcock was examined before the New York Custom House Investigating Committee to-day. He swore that he had no interest whatever in Leet & Stocking's General Order business. He had never received money from it in any way or shape, nor was there any arrangement to receive benefit from any Custom House officers. He also swore that he is detailed from the Engineer Corps as Secretary to the President, and has charge of the public buildings and grounds, and is engineer of the Potomac aqueduct, and receives no pay whatever except as a Major of Engineers. ... Leet ... tenuca to get into some business, and from what Leet said witness obtained an idea that Leet had thought of going into the warehouse business, and Leet might have mentioned the General Order business. He had no idea of what the General Order business was. He knew a few days before the appointment of Grinnell that the latter was to be appointed Collector of the port of New York. He thought the general letter of introduction written by Grant to Leet was written a few days before that appointment, and that its date showed that fact.

In answer to a question whether witness knew Leet was drawing $500 a month as a sinecure at that time, Babcock replied, of this he knew nothing except from reports. He had first met Lindsay during the last year of the late war, and did not remember seeing him again until the close of the war. He could not say whether he next saw Lindsay in New York or Washington. He thought he saw him on the same boat coming to Washington in 1868. He could not positively say he saw Lindsay from 1864 to 1869. He did not remember of writing any communication to Lindsay, except in returning his thanks for having sent him some trout. Lindsay had never been at his house or private rooms. He did not remember seeing him at the Executive Mansion but once.

Senator Bayard asked General Babcock to look at the letter handed to him. General Babcock said it was written by him, but he did not recollect that he had done so until just reminded of the fact. He read the letter as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1869.

MY DEAR LINDSAY: Your letter reached me to-day. It is just as I expected. I sent it simply to show you how people presume on others. By the same mail I received the enclosed. I do not intend to answer such assumption, or, if at all, in a short, curt note. You need have no fear of their imposing on us. I shall be pleased to do whatever I can for your friends, when I know what you want, to reciprocate your kindness to me. I am alone in my glory. General Porter will be back to-morrow. Remember me kindly to Leet Parker, and gentlemen in your house. Hoping to hear from you when I can be of any service, I am, yours truly,

O. E. BABCOCK.

To J. P. Lindsay, 58 John street, New York.

Senator Bayard asked General Babcock whether he did know, at the time he wrote that letter, that Lindsay held the confidential position of Secretary to Collector Grinnell. Gen. Babcock replied that he did not know that Lindsay held that position, but supposed so. He was further asked whether he knew any proposition from Leet to Lindsay relative to speculation in San Domingo, and speculations in Tybee. Babcock replied that he had no knowledge of the fact, to which the correspondence referred. He repeated that he knew of no plans by which the speculations were to go into operation. He was not aware that any more than the first payment of $100,000 had been made by the Government to San Domingo. This was provided for in the treaty, which he negotiated. The $100,000 were on account of the lease of Samana Bay. A further provision was $50,000 in arms and munitions of war, the receipt of which was included in the treaty. The payment was made in November, 1869, after the signing of the treaty. It was made to the Dominican Government. The money was paid through the American agent, Mr. Perry.

The Chairman inquired whether witness knew of any one who had received money on account of the lease. Babcock replied that he knew of no one. Being further interrogated, he knew of no American citizens who were interested in railroads in San Domingo, but Mr. Sullivan informed him that he (Sullivan) had an interest in a railroad from Samana Bay to Monte Christo. He believed Sullivan represented other parties. He did not know of anybody to be benefitted by land grants in the event of annexation. He knew that a gentleman had a surveying contract obtained previous to his knowledge of the proposed annexation. He could not say that Sullivan did not hold an official position, as he may have been employed by the Secretary of State.

Senator Casserly interrogated Babcock at some length in regard to San Domingo, and in the course of his replies he said there might have been large purchases of land in 1869 and 1870, but not to his knowledge.

General Babcock presented the following letter which was read:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1870.

SIR: I am in receipt of letters applying for recommendation to you for places in New York Custom House. I do not wish to embarrass you or the working of that office in any way. I have therefore given no such letter nor shall I do so. I wish you all success, and know that if you are to be responsible for that great office, you must appoint your own assistants. Yours very truly,

O. E. BABCOCK.

To the Hon. Thomas Murphy, Collector of Customs, New York.

The Committee adjourned till Monday, after ordering the following gentlemen to be summoned for examination on that day: Wm. H. Townley, George W. White, and John Bennett, of New York, and to be examined on Wednesday, Thomas Murphy, William Orton, A. H. Laflin, and F. E. Howe, of New York.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: Wilbur F. Sanders, District Attorney for Montana; Henry L. Hall, of Michigan, Consul at Valencia, Spain. Postmasters—Mrs. S. E. Edwards, Shawneetown, Ill.; John A. Colton, Belvedere, Ill.; Allison J. Sherwood, Thayer, Kansas; Edwin W. Houghton, Wellington, Ohio; Thomas D Meade, Hancock, Michigan; Jonah F. Holmes, Wichita, Kansas. James M. Costello, Receiver of Public Money, Fairplay, Colorado. J. W. C. Bryant, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Fourth District of Tennessee.

TROOPS WANTED.

General R. W. Healy, United States Marshal at Montgomery, Ala. has applied to Attorney General Williams for troops to aid him in arresting parties indicted at the late term of the United States District Court, held at Montgomery, for Ku-Klux outrages. The Attorney General has recommended to the Secretary of War that the necessary troops be furnished.

SUITS AGAINST CONGRESSMEN.

It was recently stated that a number of cases were prepared by the Department of Justice against the several ex-members of Congress and Government officials for receiving money for prosecuting claims against the Government while they were in office had been dropped, the statute of limitations barring them. A number of similar cases are, however, within the statute, and money having been paid outside of the district, the information has been sent to the District Attorneys in the several States where the offences were alleged to have been committed, with instructions to bring the parties to trial.

GONE HOME TO VOTE.

The New Hampshire clerks in the Departments have received ten days' leave of absence to vote at the State election.

THE ARMS SALE INVESTIGATION.

Secretary Boutwell appeared to-day before the House Committee on Expenditures, in the War Department, and testified as to the amounts received into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, from sales of arms and ordnance stores. He gave the amount at $8,280,093. The difference between that sum and the amount returned by the Chief of Ordnance, as having been received from those sales, $9,360,073, he accounted for by explaining that the balance was not carried into the Treasury during the last fiscal year, but was paid in since then, even in excess of the sum returned, but it would be necessary to analyze the various amounts carefully to trace up the figures, and to separate sums paid in on account of sales in the last fiscal year from those paid in on account of subsequent sales.

DENIES.

Thomas A. Scott, having been informed by telegraph that a document had been read in the Senate, to-day, signed by Giles Smith, stating that an agreement had been entered into by leading railroad officials, including Colonel Scott and others, to secure an increase of compensation for carrying the mails, without reference to existing contracts, etc., telegraphed to Senator Cameron that no such use of his name was ever authorized. He heard of it in Washington in January last, and called on General Smith for an explanation, when he assured Scott that no such application had been or would be presented to either house of Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

COMBINATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF ADVANCING MAIL RATES.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) said a document had come into his hands which he felt bound to bring to the attention of the Senate. He sent up and had read, a circular signed "Giles A. Smith," and addressed to leading railroad men throughout the country, stating that a movement was on foot to secure the passage of an act to increase rates paid to railroads for the carriage of mails 50 per cent, without reference to existing contracts, and proposes that they should join in the movement and make contributions to aid it. The circular gives a list of railroad Presidents, who, it says, have already entered into the arrangement, among them William H. Vanderbilt, Thomas A. Scott, and Jay Gould. Mr. Morrill said that Smith, the signer of the circular, was formerly a distinguished officer in the army, and afterwards an officer of the Post Office Department, and that he appeared to have resigned to go into this business. He (Morrill) hoped that the gentleman charged with having entered into this arrangement would be able to explain the matter.

Mr. CAMERON said he was confident that the statements of the circular, so far as they related to Thomas Scott, were false in every particular, because Scott had too much sense and too much integrity to enter into any such combination. The railroads wished to have the rates increased, and the author of the circular had probably attempted to take advantage of the report to make money for himself.

Mr. WILSON said that one of the greatest evils in this nation was the practice of persons who have been in Congress or in the Departments afterwards setting up in Washington as shysters, and using the knowledge acquired in public life to cheat the Government, and that the abolition of this evil would be one of the most necessary and important reforms.

Mr. CAMERON moved to lay the circular on the table.

Mr. MORRILL concurred in the motion, having, he said, accomplished his object by bringing the matter before the Senate and public.

AN INQUIRY.

Mr. BAYARD gave notice that at an early day he would move to take up the resolution asking the President to transmit the instructions given to the United States District Attorney in New York in relation to the prosecution of persons who have given gratuities to Custom House officials.

Mr. CONKLING said he had no objection whatever to its adoption. His only desire was to show that the instructions given to the District Attorney were given in obedience to the imperative mandate of a statute, and that their form was determined by statute.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. LOGAN called up the bill to authorize the appointment of certain officers in the Quartermaster's department.

On motion of Mr. Thurman, it was amended so as to apply also to the Inspector General's departments. Passed.

PETITION.

A petition of members of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia was presented, asking Congress to make an appropriation to enable American astronomers to join those of other nations in observing the transit of the planet Venus across the sun's disc in December, 1874. Referred to the Committee on the Library.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill. The pending amendment was to increase the salary of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury to $5,000. Lost.

Mr. POMEROY moved an amendment to give the Land Office forty additional clerks of Class 1. Adopted.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported an amendment increasing the appropriation for the Bureau of Education from $26,560 to $36,960.

Mr. CARPENTER said he thought that neither the Bureau of Education or Bureau of Agriculture had any warrant under the Constitution. We had no more authority to establish these Bureaus than to establish a Bureau of Boots and Shoes, or any other industry in the country. He never had and never would vote for an appropriation for either of these Bureaus.

Mr. THURMAN said the Central Government was gradually encroaching on the powers of the States. The next thing would probably be that the head of the Agricultural Bureau would be made a Cabinet officer. As, too, with the Bureau of Education. Unless the people put a stop to this centralizing movement, it would never end until it had absorbed every power of the States, and assumed the right to regulate every industry in the country. This Federal education scheme had another phase. The people of this country were already more heavily taxed by the States for educational purposes than any other people in the world, but if the Federal Government should levy on them for the same purpose, then they would be doubly and unsupportably taxed for education. Further, even, if the Federal Government had the constitutional right to take charge of the subject it would be unwise for it to do so, because it would place the whole education of the country on one uniform dead level, which would be a great mistake.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN thought there was authority in the Constitution for establishing a Bureau of Agriculture.

After some further discussion on this subject by Messrs. Carpenter, Edmunds, and Frelinghuysen the amendment was rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 22.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN offered an amendment increasing the salaries in the Agricultural Department. Lost—yeas, 25; nays, 11.

To the item appropriating $50,000 to enable the President to carry out the Civil Service Reform, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN offered an amendment authorizing the President to make suitable compensation to such members of the Civil Service Commission as are otherwise in the service of the United States. He said that three members of the Commission were also employes of the departments, and that this amendment was designed to enable them to receive pay for their extra service on the Commission.

Mr. SHERMAN. That is the best commentary on Civil Service Reform that we have had yet. [Laughter.]

Mr. CARPENTER also thought it a striking illustration of reform, as it was being carried out, and said that with an appropriation of $50,000 for this purpose, to be spent at the pleasure of the President, and with the precedent set for its expenditure, by allowing each of these three reformers to draw two salaries from the Government for the same time was very good; that the people would be delighted with Civil Service Reform. [Laughter.]

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said these gentlemen had had to do three or four hours, extra work daily while on the Commission, and agreed that they ought to be paid for it.

The amendment was declared out of order, and was withdrawn.

Mr. LOGAN gave notice that when the bill should get out of Committee, and before the Senate, he would move to strike out the appropriation of $50,000, and insert a provision repealing the law under which the Civil Service Reform Commission had been created. He was as much in favor of reforming the Civil Service as any body, but not in this way. In fact, the reform as organized now was a humbug, as was illustrated by the appointment recently of one of the Civil Service Commissioners to another office without undergoing examination according to the rules drawn up by the Commission.

Mr. SAWYER, for Mr. Sumner, who was absent, offered an amendment appropriating $5,000 to enable the Commissioner of Education to prepare an account of the common schools of the United States in compliance with the request of the Government of Japan.

Mr. COLE opposed this as unnecessary, and said that there were already in existence books and reports which would give the Japanese all the information they could get from the proposed publication.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. KELLOGG offered an amendment authorizing the sale of the branch mint property at New Orleans, but after some discussion withdrew it.

Other amendments were offered, and rejected, and the bill was then reported to the Senate.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MEMORIALS.

After the reception ceremonies, several memorials were received.

LAND GRANT BILL.

The bill granting half of Goat Island in the harbor of San Francisco to the Central Pacific Railway was taken up.

Mr SARGENT, of California explained about the Pacific Railroad and Steamship Companies, admitting that an arrangement existed by which the latter did not take teas or freight from China unless sent East by the Railroad. He claimed that this is due to the grasping propensities of the Panama Railroad, which, by its monopolizing exactions on the Isthmus, is throttling commerce.

Mr. STRONG referred to the enormous subsidies granted to the Pacific Railroad Companies, from which the men who built the road had put forty millions clear into their pockets. After building the road Congress had dealt liberally with these railroads, and loaded them down with lands and bonds, and now they came for additional subsidy. He said that the report of the Army Engineer showed that no part of the island can be safely parted with.

Mr. KELLOGG (Conn.) favored the bill. He said the island was valueless except for defensive purposes, and the portion of it which the Government wanted for fortification was the portion which the railroad company did not want. The bill was for the interest of commerce, rather than for the interest of the railroad company.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) wished to offer an amendment giving the claimants to any portion of the island occupied the right to bring suit against the company.

Mr. BINGHAM objected.

Mr. MERCU advocated the bill. He looked on it as being in the interest of the government's commerce.

Various amendments were proposed and ordered printed. The bill went over until to-morrow.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. WOOD, referring to the Ku-Klux discussion yesterday, expressed his disapprobation of the speech of Mr. Dawes, who, instead of confining himself to the figures or arithmetic, indulged in figures of speech on political and partizan subjects, intended to have their effect on the Presidential election. The attention of the people was not to be attracted to the obsolete issue of the colored race. The Democratic party intended to put forward the issue of reforming the corruptions of every department of the Government. They intended to denounce and bring home and prove that, from the Presidential mansion down to the humblest Federal official, the whole concern was reeking with corruption. That was the issue which would be before the people at the next election.

Mr. DAWES replied to Mr. Wood. The Republican party, he said, had no uneasiness in respect to what was said to be the issue. He had but one theory and one principle in regard to it, and that was to hold every public functionary to strict accountability. He thought it remarkable that the cry against corruptions of the Republican party came constantly from the representatives of Manhattan Island, and he intimated that it must be on the principle of the pickpocket raising the cry of "Stop thief!"

Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.) suggested an explanation of the fact which so much surprised Mr. Dawes, that the New York Custom House was on Manhattan Island. Whenever the Democratic party discovered corruptions, it rose up and overthrew them; whereas, the Republican party only voted to confirm and strengthen corruptions in its own midst. The Democratic party struck down the robbers, while the Republican party erected statues to them. As to the question of the colored race, he instanced, as a proof that the Democrats entertained no prejudice on account of color, the fact that his colleague (Mr. Wood) had walked into the hall to-day arm-in-arm with a colored man (one of the Japanese Ambassadors). [Laughter.]

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. ELDRIDGE, BUTLER (Mass.), GARRETT, TOWNSEND, BECK, COBURN, BINGHAM and GARFIELD.

Mr. DAWES offered an amendment for the payment of laborers, workmen, and mechanics in Government employment, at the rate of a full day's wages for eight hours' work.

After a long discussion on the labor question, Mr. FARNSWORTH offered a proviso to Mr. Dawes' amendment that laboring men in the United States who work ten hours shall not be taxed to make up the deficiency for those who only worked eight hours. [Laughter.] Agreed to.

Mr. DAWES' amendment as thus amended was rejected.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) renewed Mr. Dawes' proposition in a different form, appropriating $450,000 for the purpose.

This was also rejected—41 to 81.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Committee rose and reported the bill back to the House, and, without voting on it, the House adjourned.

FOREIGN.

End of the Great Tichborne Case in London.

The Bogus Heir Arrested and Lodged in Newgate.

A Serious Conflict Anticipated Between the French Government and Assembly.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 6.—Casimer Periere declines the Ministry of Finance, in place of Pouyer-Quertier.

M. Santon, editor of the *Corsaire*, fought a duel to-day with M. Bogat, of the *Pays*. The latter was twice wounded.

Segnor Minghetti is expected to arrive here shortly on a private mission from the King of Italy to Thiers, concerning the Roman question.

In the Assembly to-day the report of the Committee confirming the election of M. Rouher from Corsica was agreed to.

The debate was continued on the bill imposing penalties for connection with the International Society. M. Louis Blanc declared the passage of such a measure would throw France back three centuries.

During the sitting a question was proposed to the Government by M. Querimad, Orleanist, with regard to the resignation of M. Pouyer-Quertier. The introduction of this inquiry was followed by a prolonged excitement and uproar. M. Mornay warmly praised the conduct of the late Minister of Finance, and demanded explanations. The Government declined to make an immediate reply, as the usual notice had not been given of the question, but promised to answer on Saturday.

PARIS, March 6—Evening—Another Ministerial crisis is expected, as it is evident that the conflict between the Assembly and Government is at hand.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 6.—In the Tichborne case, this morning, counsel for the claimant to the Tichborne estate announced that his client had decided, in view of the jury saying, on Monday, that they had heard sufficient evidence whereon to base a verdict, to withdraw his cause from before the Court. After this announcement, the defence asked for the arrest of the claimant, on a charge of perjury, and to fix his bail at £50,000. A warrant was issued for his arrest accordingly. The claimant was not present at Court, and it was believed that he had fled.

LONDON, March 6.—The claimant of the Tichborne estates was arrested this morning, upon a warrant issued by Lord Chief Justice Boville, and consigned to Newgate Prison.

Information has been received of the loss of the French bark Alex, with which nine persons perished.

The steamship City of Washington was spoken by steamer Atlantic on Sunday. The City of Washington had broken her main shaft and was making for Queenstown under sail. All on board were well. This allays the anxiety concerning her.

The City of London and the Anglia have arrived out.

Queen Victoria has presented her groom, John Brown, with a gold medal, and granted him an annuity of £200, for his promptness in arresting O'Connor, when he assaulted Her Majesty.

The marriage of the Marquis of Bute will take place on the 16th of April.

GERMANY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Educational bill which Bismarck has put through the Prussian House, vests appointments of Superintendents of Public Schools exclusively in the Government, and liberates the schoolmaster from the hitherto legal ascendancy of the clergyman of the parish. Both ultra Protestant and Catholic members combined against the measure, and on the first vote the majority for it was only 26. At the second reading the majority had about doubled, Bismarck winning over some Conservatives by an innocent amendment, and summoning absent Liberals by telegraph.

A Berlin letter says it is no secret that the most eminent ladies of the Prussian Court, including the Empress and Crown Princess Victoria, are bitter enemies of Bismarck, but his influence over the Emperor enables him to scorn attempts to overthrow him, though he has passed over to the Liberal side. One evening, when Bismarck had triumphed in the House of Deputies, he attended a Court ball with his young daughter. Crown Prince Frederick acted as host, the Emperor having a cold. From the moment Bismarck entered the Crown Prince made it his business to show everybody that he was not influenced by his wife, and, during a protracted conversation, their countenances expressed unmistakable cordiality.

BERLIN, March 6.—The dotations granted by the Emperor on the anniversary of the entry into Paris have given rise to much comment on account of the largeness of the sums disposed of. It is said that Prince Charles, Generals Moltke, Roon, and Manteuffel, and the Duke of Bavaria, received each 300,000 thalers; General Goeben and Minister Delbruck, 200,000; twelve others, 150,000 each; and Generals Fabrik and Blumenthal, and others, were proportionately remembered.

The Upper House of the Diet has under consideration the School Inspection bill. During the debate to-day Bismarck made a significant speech. He expressed his fear of the disloyal influences of the Catholic Clergy, and insisted on a clause providing for the introduction of the German language in Polish schools. He assured the Conservative members of the Diet that the Government did not intend to break with their party, but it would not submit to pressure.

Shocks of earthquake were felt this afternoon simultaneously in Dresden, Pirna, Sahandau, Chemnitz, Baden, Bach, Weimar, and Rudolstadt. The movement was not violent, but was more or less perceptible at intervals for over an hour.

ITALY.

ROME, March 6.—At the recent meeting of the Italian Society for the Diffusion of the Bible, Pere Hyacinthe said, while he could not become a member of the society, he willingly gave his approval to and concurrence in its great work.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 6.—The appointment of Rear Admiral J. Polo de Barnabe to the Ambassadorship at Washington has been decided on.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, March 6.—The Chamber of Representatives has decided by a vote of 61 yeas to 32 nays, to retain an accredited Minister at the Vatican.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, March 6.—The Grand Duke Alexis attended a grand bull fight, this afternoon, given in his honor.

INDIANA.

Further Complaints Concerning the Calumet Feeder-Dam—Political—Articles of Incorporation Filed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 6.—Some thirty or more years ago, the State of Illinois, for the purpose of supplying the Illinois and Michigan Canal with water, erected a feeder-dam across the Calumet River at Blue Island, in that State, whereby many thousands of acres of land, situated in Lake and Porter Counties, in this State, were overflowed, to the great injury of the health and property of the people of that district. The dam has been a subject of irritation between the people of the two States ever since, and frequent communications in relation thereto have passed between the Governors thereof. Legislative action has also been taken by both States on the subject, our legislation contemplating a removal of the dam, and that of Illinois endeavoring to procure this State's consent to the legalizing of the structure. The Attorney General gave an opinion that there was no legal remedy, for want of the necessary jurisdiction on the part of the Courts. Recently the necessity for the continuance of the dam has ceased, by reason of the fact that the city authorities of Chicago have turned the waters of Lake Michigan through the Chicago River. By means of this improvement the canal is fed directly from the lake. Governor Baker appointed A. L. Osborn and W. H. Calkins as agents of this State to visit Springfield, and urge upon the Legislature of Illinois the necessary legislative action to secure the abatement of the nuisance. The only pretense for continuance of the dam that is now made is that the Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, who represent the State of Illinois, have leased certain water-power created by the dam to individuals whose rights would be affected by the removal of the dam. The position of this State is that her people having patiently suffered for many years from the existence of the dam, when it seemed necessary to the successful operation of the Canal, it is the duty of Illinois, now that the necessity has ceased, to remove this obstruction, even if she has to compensate the lessees of the water power for injury which they may sustain by the removal.

The Orange County Democracy have ruled against being transferred to the Davis-Parger party by a few designing politicians, who are after the loaves and fishes.

Articles of incorporation of the Marion Building, Loan and Savings Association of Grant County were filed yesterday; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—G. P. Sweetzer, Charles Lennertz, R. W. Bailey, M. F. Fingley, C. R. Gass, A. Diltz, W. C. Delong, J. D. Barcley, and H. F. Clunk.

Articles of the New York & Chicago Air Line Railway Company were also filed yesterday; capital, $4,000,000. The line in this State commences in Lake County, and passes eastward through the Counties of Porter, LaPorte, Stark, St. Joseph, Marshall, Elkhart, Kosciusko, Noble, Allen, and DeKalb to the dividing line between Indiana and Ohio. The length of the road in this State is about 161 miles. Directors, A. Taylor, and J. Snell, J. Aiken, J. C. Prescott, J. T. Snell, and L. A. Hall. Seventy thousand dollars has been already subscribed to the capital stock, and it is understood that the road will be built without delay.

Charter Elections.

TROY, N. Y., March 6.—The Democrats elected their city ticket yesterday by one thousand majority.

AURORA, Ill., March 6.—In a closely contested municipal election, in our city, yesterday, W. H. Hawkins was elected over his opponent, Dr. J. A. Cook, by 121 majority, out of 1,049 votes cast. With one or two exceptions, where officers were defeated from personal considerations, the temperance ticket is elected throughout.

FIRES.

Seven Steamers Burned at the Landing in Cincinnati—Estimated Loss, $200,000—Destructive Fire in Frankfort, Ky.—Other Fires.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—Seven steamers are on fire at the landing. The alarm rang at half-past 12. Particulars soon.

CINCINNATI, March 7—1 a. m.—The steamers burned at the landing to-night, were the Abeona, Kate Robinson, St. Charles, Argosy, Major Anderson, and Champion, and the hull of the Belle Vernon, sunken recently by the ice. The fire originated aft in the St. Charles, which was the third boat from the wharf boat, just above the Suspension Bridge. How the fire originated is not known. The Captain, and some others on the St. Charles, jumped overboard and swam ashore. It is feared that some on board failed to escape. The fire spread up and down the stream rapidly. The wharf boat next to which the Abeona was lying was about half consumed. The Kate Robinson was loading for the Tennessee River. She was a stern wheel boat, valued, with freight, at probably $20,000. The St. Charles was a side-wheel boat in the Pittsburgh trade. The Argosy belonged to Captain Shanke, and was loading for New Orleans, and had 200 barrels of whiskey on board. He had no insurance on the boat. With the freight her loss is about $12,000. The Major Anderson is a fine side wheel packet in the Wheeling trade. She was loaded with freight. Loss rumored, with cargo, $75,000. The Champion was the highest boat up the river, and last to take fire. She is a stern wheeler, and was loading with furniture and other freight for Red River. Her owners were captains Isham and Williamson. Her value was $6,000. The freight was valued at $10,000. The total loss cannot be definitely ascertained or reliably estimated. Many of the boats are small, most of them old. An approximate estimate would be $170,000 to $225,000. The officers at the landing said one of the boats contained a keg of powder. A loud report, as of an explosion, has just been heard in the direction of the landing.

The Kate Millinger, lying just above the Champion, was towed away and saved by the Newport Ferry. All the Fire Department was called out. Twenty-five bales of cotton and numerous crates of queensware on the landing, and other freight, were consumed. Loss total, except, perhaps, in the case of the steamer Champion, the hull of which may be saved.

CINCINNATI, March 7—3 p. m.—The Kate Robinson and Abeonia were owned by Captains Williamson and Isham; the St. Charles by Captain C A Dravo, Joseph Smith, and other Pittsburgh men; the Argosy by Captain Shanke & Brothers, of Vevey, Ind. The Major Anderson was owned by Captain Muhland and C. H. Booth & Co., of Wheeling. The Abeonia was full of freight, from the Tennessee River, where she had but recently arrived. Her freight is put at $75,000. The Kate Robinson had on board 75 tons of groceries, valued at $16,000; the boat at $8,000. The St Charles was valued at $15,000. The furniture and freight of the Champion was valued at $20,000; the boat at $10,000. Not insured. These figures are obtained from more reliable source than those already telegraphed. The Major Anderson is valued at $18,000. The report sent of freight on the Major Anderson was probably entirely over estimated. She was up on account of low water. Ann Watson, chambermaid of the Kate Robinson, fell in the river.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 6.—A great fire occurred in Frankfort last night in Swigert's block on St. Clair street, between Main street and the railroad, totally destroying six stores, including those of McClure, Day, Runyan, Harris, and Vogler. Most of the contents were destroyed. The only child of Mr. Harris, who kept a fancy goods store, suffered death in the house, which was also used as a residence of the family. No other loss of life occurred. The loss and insurance on the property is not stated.

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—The fire in Frankfort last night originated in a house occupied by Jacob Harris. It is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of gas. A child of Mr. Harris' was taken by a clerk to the house of a neighbor. The fire followed rapidly and the neighbor escaped, forgetting the child, which was rescued soon after, but it was dead from suffocation. Five houses, known as Swigert's block, were destroyed. Much of contents was saved. The buildings were valued at $30,000; insured for $15,000 in the Andes, of Cincinnati. The stock was insured for $9,000 in the Amazon, of New York; $2,000 in the Underwriters', New York; $3,000 in the Hartford, Ct.; and $2,000 in the Home, New York.

NASHUA, N. H., March 6.—The carpet-yarn mill of the Wilton Manufacturing Company, of Wilton, burned this afternoon. Loss, $75,000; partly insured.

PITTSBURGH, March 6.—The dwelling house of Mrs. Charlotte Blume, near Shadyside, burned to-day. Loss, $10,000. Insured for $5,000 in home companies.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The North Pacific Railway was yesterday opened to Red River for business.

—Mrs. James Slates, living near Newmarket, O., committed suicide on Tuesday, by cutting her throat with a razor. Mental derangement.

—A Richmond (Va.) despatch states that John W. T. Alley, Collector of Taxes, having in his possession the sum of $6,000, is touring for his personal advantage.

A match game of chess by telegraph commenced between the Cleveland and Cincinnati Clubs last night, each represented by a committee of four members, the playing to continue till one club wins two games.

—The storm at Fortress Monroe on Saturday last was the most severe known in fifteen years. The wind attained a velocity of 78 miles per hour. At Norfolk the storm caused a suspension of business.

—Commander W. H. Dana, United States Navy, died at the United States General Hospital, in Chelsea, Mass. He belonged in Ohio, entered the navy in May, 1850 and was appointed Commander April 27, 1869.

—Officer Thompson, of the police force, arrested a horse thief, in Quincy, Ill., yesterday, and in taking him to the station was fired upon by the desperado, who wounded him severely in the neck and escaped.

—The Tennessee Republican State Central Committee, at a meeting in Nashville, resolved to call a State Convention, to meet there on the 15th of May next, to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia National Republican Convention.

—On Saturday last a party engaged in blasting at the New Empire Iron Works, at Rock Castle, Grigg Co., Ky., went up to a fuse which had failed to go off, supposing it extinguished, when it exploded killing three men.

—Mrs. C. L. Williams, wife of C. L. Williams, of the firm of M. E. Fuller & Co., died at her residence in Madison, on Monday evening. Mrs. Williams was universally loved, and in her death the poor of Madison have lost a munificent benefactor.

—Alexander Moseley, editor of the Richmond *Whig*, and James C. Southall, editor of the *Enquirer*, were arrested, yesterday morning, to prevent an anticipated hostile meeting. They were both placed under bonds in $1,000 to keep the peace.

—The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company have completed a track survey to Aurora from Geneva, and announce their intention to commence the building of the road as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, making, when completed, seven railway lines centering in Aurora.

—General Benjamin C. Howard, one of the most esteemed and influential citizens of Maryland, died yesterday, in Baltimore. He commanded the Mechanics' Volunteers at the battle of North Point, in 1814, and was a member of Congress for several sessions, and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

—The will of the late Henry Herbert Byrne, of San Francisco, was filed for probate yesterday, and bequeaths $5,000 to Mary Cross, his nurse; $1,000 to David Scannel, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department; Elijah Nichols, $1,000; Henry Byrne Aprico, $5,000. All the remainder of the estate, estimated above debts at $140,000, goes to Ed. R. Carpenter.

—An actor named W. R. Roberts, belonging to a Nashville company, playing at Bowling Green, Ky., on Monday night, attempted to commit suicide with a small pen-knife, inflicting thirty-six stabs in the left breast and stomach. There are no hopes of his recovery. The cause assigned is desperation at the loss of his voice, and consequent inability to rise in his profession.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular communication of VanRensselaer Grand Lodge Perfection, A. & A. Rite Masons, this (Thursday) evening, at the hall of Home Lodge, corner Prairie-av. and Twenty second-st., for work. All brethren who have had notice of their election are requested to be present. By order of the T. P. G. M.

TO RENT.

PUBLIC MARKET TO RENT.

Fine stalls to rent in the New Market, northwest corner Halsted and Harrison-sts. Possession this week. This is the largest and finest market ever built in this city. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 267 Halsted-st., or at the building.

SAFES.

Fire-Proof Safes,

On monthly payments, at CASH PRICES, without interest. TILTON McFARLAND SAFE MANUFACTURING CO., 228 Michigan-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ROBINSON & ROBINSON,

Battery Wharf, Boston, Mass.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for sale of PRESSED HAY AND STRAW.

NURSERY.

Sheffield Nursery,

44 RACINE-AV.

M. LEWIS.

(See advertisement on another page.)

BOXES.

Boxes—Packing Boxes.

Orders by letter promptly filled. Address for prices, &c., DAVID GOODWILLIE, Cor. of Kingsbury and Ohio sts.

STATIONERY.

DIAMOND MILLS

EXTRA FIRST-CLASS LINEN

WRITING PAPERS

DEALERS

Wishing to use the best grade of Paper sold in the West will find it for their advantage to send us an order for these goods.

WE HAVE IN STOCK:

Diamond Billet Paper, plain edge.
Diamond Billet Paper, gilt edge.
Diamond Octavo Note Paper, plain edge.
Diamond Octavo Note Paper, gilt edge.
Diamond Commercial Note Paper, 5, 6, & 7-lb.
Diamond Commercial Note Paper, 5-lb., fine ruled.
Diamond Letter Paper, 10 and 12-lb.
Diamond Cap Paper, 10, 12, and 14-lb.
Diamond Legal Cap Paper, 12 and 14-lb.
Diamond Broad Bill Cap Paper, 12-lb.
Diamond Long Bill Cap Paper, 12-lb.
Cabinet Legal Cap (superb stock), 18-lb.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.,

Sole Agents for the West,

469 WABASH-AV.

DRY GOODS.

RICHARDS, SAW & WINSLOW,

SUCCESSORS TO

BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW,

AND

RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

123, 124 & 125 MICHIGAN-AV.,

Have full stock in all departments, and offer every inducement to cash and short time buyers.

Special care given to orders.

WOOL.

WOOL.

We offer for sale a good assortment of Fine, Medium, and Coarse Wools, both Foreign and Domestic. Also Tub-Washed and Pulled Wools, all at reasonable rates.

J. H. HOWARD & CO.,

Wool Commission Merchants.

Office and Warehouse: Foot West Washington-st.

INSURANCE.

STERLING INSURANCE.

Large Capital and Unimpaired Resources.

MILLER & DREW'S

Insurance Agency,

OFFICES: 472 WABASH-AV., and 70 MARKET-ST.

Acceptable risks in ALL Divisions of the City INSURED at equitable rates, upon direct application to either of our offices as above.

BUFFALO CITY, WESTERN, FIRE AND MARINE.

Adjusted claims in above Companies purchased at highest market price,

By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND, 380 Wabash-av.

WANTED.

Adjusted claims in the Firemen's Insurance Company and Republic certificates of Indebtedness.

A. O. SLAUGHTER, 228 Wabash-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THOMAS MANAHAN,

An old resident of Chicago, would be pleased to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he has opened a real estate office at

No. 9 South Canal-st., Room 6,

Where will be found a large list of choice business and residence property for sale and to rent.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO. CERTIFICATES of Indebtedness. Will buy $10,000 certificates this week.

JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 101 South Clinton-st.

FINANCIAL.

Real estate securities promptly cashed and money to loan at current rates.

SAM'L GEHR, Real Estate and Loan Agent, 512 Wabash-av.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates.

G. P. HUBBARD, JR., 75 South Canal-st.

WANTED.

WANTED,

Store on West Madison-st. between Green and Sangamon, on the north side of the street. Address P 54, Tribune office.

SASH, DOORS, ETC.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS,

Brackets, Turned Work, Casings, Shelving, and all kinds of Dressed Lumber furnished promptly at the lowest prices.

DAVID GOODWILLIE, Cor. of Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Carter's and Sanford's Ink

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

Important to Builders.

We have on hand a large assortment of 2x4 and 2x12 Long Joists, and Timbers all sizes and lengths.

R. A. LOVELAND & CO., cor. Grove and Twenty-second-sts.

Mass Meeting

Of all property owners on Butterfield and Burnside-sts., Friday, the 8th of March, at 7½ o'clock in the evening, on the s. e. cor. of Clark-st. and Archer-av., to protest against the railroad claims.

THE COMMITTEE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the Highland Park Building Company will be held at the office of Hon. J. O. Norton, 356 Wabash-av., on Monday, April 1, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOHN H. WRENN, Secretary.

DRESS GOODS.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.

HAVE OPENED THEIR NEW STORE,

324 W. Madison-st.

OPPOSITE CURTIS-ST.,

With an entirely New Stock of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Embroideries,

And also a very carefully selected general stock of first-class Dry Goods, which is to be sold at their usual low prices.

Their Dressmaking Rooms are the finest in the city, and are under the supervision of Mrs. Slater and Miss Austin, the ladies who were so successful in the Dressmaking Department of the Golden Fleece before the fire.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AT Wholesale.

H. F. HOLLISTER & CO.,

184 & 186 MONROE-ST.,

Have now in store the largest and best stock of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, and MATTINGS ever brought to this market, for sale at manufacturers' prices.

RETAIL WAREHOUSE,

10 and 12 CANAL-ST.

REAL ESTATE.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Randolph-st., bet. State and Dearborn-sts., 40 feet.
Jackson-st., bet. State and Dearborn-sts., 25 feet.
Quincy-st., bet. State and Dearborn-sts., 25 feet.
Michigan-av., bet. Van Buren and Jackson-sts., 26 feet.
Third-av., bet Van Buren and Harrison, 25 feet. For sale by

GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 10 East Harrison-st.

Norwood Park.

Houses and Lots for sale, and houses built for purchasers. Sold on monthly, quarterly, and annual payments.

L. HODGES, 131 LaSalle-st.

City Real Estate For Sale.

Lot 22, in Block 48, School Section Addition to Chicago, together with the brick building standing thereon (known as No. 51 West Jackson-st., near Clinton-st.) Said lot is 22 feet front by 100 feet deep. Bids will be received by the undersigned until Monday noon, March 18, 1872, and will be submitted to the Common Council for action thereon.

GEORGE TAYLOR, City Comptroller.

Chicago, Feb. 26, 1872.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

The undersigned will receive offers to sell to the City of Chicago, for a site for an Engine House, lots located in the vicinity of West Washington-st., between Clinton and Halsted-sts. Bids will be received at the Comptroller's office, No. 8 City Hall, until Monday noon, March 18, 1872, and will be submitted to the Common Council for action thereon.

GEORGE TAYLOR, City Comptroller.

Chicago, Feb. 26, 1872.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.

B. F. CHASE & HILD, SIGN PAINTERS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

196 MADISON-ST.,

BURNT DISTRICT.

COLLARS.

The Latest Novelty.

ELMWOOD COLLAR,

Has a folded edge that prevents the corners turning up, and a fine cloth surface that makes it the most perfect imitation of a linen collar.

IT IS PERFECT FITTING,

THE BEST STYLE,

WILL KEEP CLEAN,

And can be worn longer than any other collar.

FOR SALE AT ALL

GENTS' FURNISHING STORES.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE

National Bank Note Company

OFFICE,

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print

Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 90,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Feb. 26, 1872.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned, until 12 m., March 29, 1872, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department the following stores, delivered at Government warehouse in this city by April 10, 1872, viz.:

...[illegible]

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received until the 15th of ... at the office of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railway Company, No. 62 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y., for the completion of their railway, ready for superstructure, from the Pennsylvania State line to Emporium, Pa., a distance of about 45 miles ... work, if they do not desire the entire line.

R. L. LYMAN, Secretary.

Bids for Stone W...

Will be received for the LAKESIDE PUBLISHING COMPANY'S new building, at the office of ... CHAPMAN, Architect, corner Clark and Adams-sts., Chicago, until March 18, 1872. ... with all information desired.

R. R. DONNELLEY, Manager.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

A Good Day's Work Yesterday in the Illinois General Assembly.

Passage of the Apportionment Bill in the House.

The Mayor's Bill Finally Succeeds in the Senate.

Passage of Several Bills of Minor Importance in Both Houses.

Proceedings in Other State Legislatures.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY WATER WORKS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 6.—The Senate to-day passed the bill for water works in the city of Quincy, and in the afternoon took up

GREENEBAUM'S BILL,

and adopted some slight amendments, such as that the Trustee shall be appointed by the Governor instead of by the Company, and approved by the Auditor, which help rather than hurt the bill, but make it necessary for it to return to the House, which is a misfortune. When the afternoon had been spent in discussion of these little points a vote was reached and the bill was ordered to a third reading. As thus amended the bill will probably pass.

THE MAYOR'S BILL.

When this was out of the way, the Mayors' bill was called up, and was passed without difficulty, there being only eight votes against it. Messrs. Underwood and Price both spoke briefly but forcibly in favor of the bill, showing the propriety and real necessity of giving to the Mayor the powers contemplated by the bill.

OTHER BILLS PASSED IN THE HOUSE.

The House passed a number of Senate bills, among them one to make Commissioners of Canada Thistles, and for the restoration of court records which have been destroyed by fire. Both of them have been amended by the House. They also passed the Quincy street bill, but without the emergency clause, so that it will not go into effect till July. The bill is also open to question concerning the power of the General Assembly to pass a law vacating the street.

PRINTING BILL.

The House passed the Printing bill prepared by the Committee on Printing, of which Mr. Sullivan is Chairman, and was about to vote on

THE BURNT RECORDS BILL,

when the House adjourned at noon, and, after dinner, it was pushed out of the way by

THE CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT BILL.

So soon as this had been read, Mr. Barnes offered a substitute, prepared by himself. Without debate this was laid on the table, by a strictly party vote. Mr. Miller, of St. Clair, then offered one substantially agreeing with the caucus bill in the northern part of the State, but quite different in the south, and intended to increase the number of certain Republican Districts in Egypt, and to insure the election of a Republican in the St. Clair District. This was also beaten, most of the Republicans and nearly all the Democrats voting against it. A little amendment offered by Mr. Austin to take Cicero and Proviso out of the Third District was also beaten, the Democrats generally going against it. There was no debate, all the minority feeling disinclined to say anything, and seeming perfectly satisfied. The bill as it was, then passed by 95 to 42, receiving the vote of nineteen Democrats. Six Republicans—Braidenand Ryan, of Lee; Haines, of Lake; Johnson, of Rock Island; Latimer, of Knox, and Morgan, of Warren—voted against it. Austin did not vote at all. The bill was passed by Democratic votes, as has been expected for some little time, and if more had been needed they could have been procured. The chief opposition to the bill will be in the Senate.

THE INSURANCE INTEREST.

The House Insurance Committee will have a meeting this evening to consider Mr. Dore's bill allowing foreign companies to do business in Illinois, if they have deposited in another State.

Detailed Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, March 6, 1872.

REIMBURSEMENT CLAIMED.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back House joint resolution, requesting the Governor to reimburse out of contingent fund, portion of expenses of John W. Golden, incurred in arrest and conviction of Stephen M. Ballou, for the murder of a son of Golden, recommending concurrence.

The matter was discussed by Messrs. HOLCOMB, RICHARDSON, FULLER, VAN DORSTON, VORIS, UNDERWOOD, McNULTA, HUNTER and HARLAN.

The resolution was concurred in—yeas, 25; nays, 11.

RELIGIOUS CORPORATIONS.

The special order, incorporation of societies for religious purposes, was taken up.

Various amendments were offered and discussed at length by Messrs. HUNTER, FULLER, and WASHBURN, and resulted in sending the bill to Messrs. Underwood, McNulta, Hunter, Washburn, and Edsall.

INSURANCE BILL.

Mr. Dore's bill to allow the insurance companies to withdraw securities came up on second reading.

Mr. CRAWFORD offered an amendment providing for the reinsurance fund being retained.

The bill, with amendment, was referred to Senators Eddy and Holcomb.

PASSAGE OF THE WATER-SUPPLY BILL.

House bill 763, to enable cities and towns to contract for a supply of water, &c., was passed. Yeas, 37; nays, 0.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER.

Mr. EDDY called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate bill to provide for the collection of State statistics was lost. The bill passed—yeas, 38; nays, 1—Mr. Donahue voting no.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

Mr. EDSALL called up the House amendments to Senate bill 372, relating to the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which were concurred in—yeas, 37; nays, 2—Messrs. Washburn and Williams voting no.

ADJUSTMENT OF TOLLS.

House resolution relating to the adjustment of tolls upon the Canal and Little Wabash River was taken up and concurred in.

BILL PASSED.

House bill 698, to authorize agricultural societies to sell, exchange, dispose of, and convey lands, was passed—yeas, 37; nays, 1—Alexander voting no.

GREENEBAUM'S BILL

House bill 596,—Greenebaum's bill,—was taken up on special order.

Mr. STREVELL withdrew his amendment, offered a few days ago and offered one to Section 9, by adding that "a greater rate of interest than 10 per cent, including commissions, &c., either directly or indirectly by way of discount of notes or other securities purchased or otherwise."

Mr. HOLCOMB was of opinion that amendment did not help the bill at all.

Mr. EDSALL explained and defended the amendment.

Mr. EPLER said that the amendment was in the interest of money-shavers who were opposed to the bill.

Mr. UNDERWOOD opposed the amendment.

Mr. STREVELL offered an amendment providing that the Trustee of the Company should be appointed by the Governor, instead of being appointed by the Company. Adopted.

Mr. STREVELL offered an additional amendment, verbal in its character. Adopted.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered a verbal amendment. Adopted.

Mr. KERR offered an amendment providing for the redemption of lands sold under foreclosure.

Mr. EPLER objected to the amendment on the ground of discrimination.

Mr. BOYD was opposed to subjecting corporations organized under the bill in question to measures not demanded of any others. A discrimination was not only immaterial to the bill but positively detrimental. It was an attempt to legislate in the interest of Eastern insurance companies and other sharks who, in loaning money to citizens of Illinois, have added imposition upon imposition, and discriminated against home institutions and home capital. It was exhibiting a wrong spirit to attempt in this manner to impose burdens of restrictions upon home institutions.

Mr. WASHBURN supported the amendment. He denied that it was any attempt at discrimination as against the corporation authorized by the bill. The amendment was one eminently proper to be made.

Mr. KERR said that he did not offer the amendment with any intention to injure the bill, but the reverse, and also to perfect the bill in order that he might be enabled to vote for it.

Mr. FULLER said that he never had failed to vote for granting the right of redemption, and never would, but would always vote for the interest of the people in this respect. He argued that it was a necessity, and should be adopted.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. UNDERWOOD offered an amendment providing that the Trustees should file with the Auditor a suitable bond and security for the faithful performance of duty. Adopted.

Mr. WHITING offered an amendment providing that the Trustees shall be citizens of Illinois, countersign bonds to be issued, and in no case to countersign bonds to a greater amount than the securities held by the company. Adopted.

Mr. JEWETT offered an amendment providing for a succession in office of Trustees. Adopted.

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved to amend by striking out the proviso to Section 6, "That no corporation shall be required to deposit with the Auditor more than $200,000," arguing that a company with $5,000,000 capital would be required to deposit no more than one-half or one-third that amount.

Mr. JEWETT said that unlike other amendments, this particular one was not acceptable to the friends of the bill, and stated his objections at length.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. LANGLEY offered an amendment providing that the General Assembly shall at all times have control of the corporation, and may at any time regulate the rate of interest upon loans by the company, and in the event of fraud shall declare the franchise forfeited.

The amendment was adopted—yeas, 21; nays, 12.

Mr. WHITING offered an amendment providing that the Trustees shall make semi-annual reports to the Auditor, and empowering the auditor to examine the books of the corporation at any time. Adopted. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

MAYOR'S BILL PASSED.

Mr. WOODARD called up the Mayor's bill. Upon his motion to reconsider, the vote was reconsidered.

Mr. HAMPTON stated his objections at length. Chicago, in this matter, cut no figure with him. It was the interest of the people he was after. He did not want a bill of that kind fastened upon the people just because Chicago stood in need of it. The bill passed—yeas, 30, nays, 8, as follows:

YEAS.

Alexander,	Fuller,	Sentor,
Anderson,	Harlan,	Strevell,
Bishop,	Jewett,	Underwood,
Carter,	Kerr,	Van Dorsten,
Crawford,	Langley,	Vaughan,
Doggett,	Marsh,	Voris,
Dore,	McNulta,	Washburn,
Early,	Nicholson,	Whiting,
Eddy,	Peirce,	Wilkinson,
Edsall,	Reddick,	Woodard—30.

NAYS.

Allen,	Bush,	Richardson,
Bishop,	Epler,	Starne,
Boyd,	Hampton,	Williams—8.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. EDDY, from Select Committee, reported back Dore's bill, relating to the withdrawal of securities by life insurance companies, with amendments, which were concurred in, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. CRAWFORD, from Committee on Finance, reported back the bill providing for the ordinary expenses of the State Government, recommending its passage; also, the bill to publish fifth volume of the geological reports, and to fix the salary of State Geologist, with amendments, which latter occasioned much debate and not a little merriment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE JOURNAL.

A proposed correction of the journal, so to strike out the order making the bill to repeal the Temperance law a special order for Thursday, was discussed for some time and defeated—yeas 57, nays 58.

TAX COLLECTION BILL.

The Revenue Committee reported back the bill for the collection of taxes in cities and sale of land for non-payment of taxes, with sundry amendments. It was moved to adopt the amendments, but finally they were ordered printed, and made the special order for to-morrow morning. The same Committee reported back the Senate Revenue bill without recommendation, and it was ordered to a second reading.

MILLS AND MILLERS.

The Senate bill in regard to mills and millers was taken up.

Mr. HAINES offered an amendment that the provisions of the act should apply only to grist mills. He did not want manufacturing establishments given the power to exercise the right of Eminent Domain.

The amendment was lost and the bill ordered to a third reading.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The bill to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery, and the dispensing of medicines, was read the third time.

After some discussion on the third section, which requires prescriptions to be written in English when it can be done, and some general remarks in opposition to the bill by Powell and others, who took exception to the fourth section which forbids the sale of patented medicines until a statement of their component parts is filed in the County Clerk's Office, Mr. Haines moved its indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 78; nays, 51.

The vote was reconsidered and the bill sent to the Judiciary Committee.

A motion to suspend the rule to send the Dissecting bill to the same Committee, was carried.

HERDER'S BILL.

The bill to prevent the herding or grazing of cattle belonging to a citizen of one county on unimproved lands in another county, was passed—yeas, 101; nays, 31.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The bill in regard to fraudulent weights and measures, giving jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace to the amount of $200, and allowing a suit to recover five times the amount involved, was passed—yeas, 119; nays, 2.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

The bill to define the Twenty-eighth Judicial Circuit was passed—yeas, 93; nays, 8.

The bill to define the Ninth Judicial Circuit was passed—yeas, 115.

PRINTING BILL.

The bill to provide for public printing was passed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SCHOOL BILL.

The Committee on Schools reported back the State General School law, and it was made the special order for Tuesday morning.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL

was taken up.

Mr. BARNES offered a substitute for the bill, and spoke in behalf of it, claiming that it had not been gotten up with a political view.

Mr. MILLER (Kane) moved to table the substitute. The motion was agreed to by a party vote, of—yeas, 69; nays, 52.

Mr. MILLER (St. Clair) offered a substitute differing from the original bill in about one-third of the districts.

Mr. AUSTIN moved to amend the substitute by putting Proviso and Cicero in the First District.

Mr. BARNES moved the previous question on the whole subject.

Mr. MILLER'S (St. Clair) substitute was lost—yeas, 35; nays, 95.

Mr. AUSTIN'S amendment was lost—yeas, 44; nays, 80.

The first section of the bill was adopted.

Mr. ROOT moved that the bill be read a third time. It was read a third time and passed—yeas, 97; nays, 41; as follows:

YEAS.

Adams,	Gaines,	Reinhardt,
Armstrong,	Gass,	Remsberg,
Barnes,	Galloway,	Rice (Peoria),
Brayton,	Hall,	Rice (Sangamon),
Brown (Bond),	Hawes,	Richardson,
Burnside,	Hay,	Rives,
Campbell,	Hiestand,	Roberts,
Carpenter,	Hinchcliffe,	Rodgers (Madison)
Carey,	Humphrey,	Rodgers (Piatt)
Cavan,	Hunter,	Root,
Chandler,	Jones (Marshall),	Rowley,
Clark (Kane),	King (Cook),	Sanford,
Cloud (Macoupin),	King (Jersey),	Senne,
Cloud (Morgan)	Knowles,	Sheldon (Chpgn.),
Clow,	Mason,	Sherrill,
Coffee,	Maye,	Short,
Collins,	McConnell,	Smith (Ogle),
Curtis,	McKown,	Springer,
Daniels,	McMasters,	Stillwell,
Davis,	Merritt,	Strong,
Derrickson,	Miller (Kane),	Sullivan,
Dixon,	Miller (Madison),	Townsend,
Dodge,	Miller (St. Clair),	Vennum,
Dwight,	Moffitt,	Vocke,
Dornblaser,	Murray,	Waite,
Ensley,	Morris,	Waters,
Efner,	Morrison, (Cook),	Watkins,
Egan,	Olson,	Whitney,
Pieharty,	Phelps,	Williams,
Foss,	Powell,	Williamson,
Frew,	Pritchard,	Wight,
Fuller,	Price,	Mr. Speaker.
Funk,		

NAYS.

Allen,	Johnston,	Phillips,
Barr,	Jones (Crawford),	Ralls,
Barrett,	Langston,	Reise (Logan),
Boyd,	Latimer,	Richardson,
Braiden,	Lee,	Riggs,
Brooks,	Lemma,	Roessler,
Carle,	Manley,	Ross,
Casey (Shelby),	McElvain,	Ryan,
Cummings,	Meeker,	Sage,
Cunningham,	Morgan,	Stewart,
Edgcomb,	Merrill,	Taylor,
Elder,	Morrison (Mon.),	Trimble,
Haines,	Musstter,	Webb.
Jeffries,	Neece,	

POWERS OF JUDGES.

The Senate bill to extend powers of Judges during the vacation was passed.

MILLS AND MILLERS.

The Senate bill, in relation to mills and millers, was passed as amended.—yeas, 98; nays, 12.

PROVING TITLE.

The Senate bill relative to the mode of proving title to land of the Illinois Central Railroad was passed—yeas, 102.

CANADA THISTLES.

Senate Canada Thistle bill was passed as amended—yeas, 126; nays, 11.

OTTAWA BILL.

Senate bill to authorize Ottawa to levy certain taxes was passed—yeas, 108; nays, 3.

RESTORATION OF COURT RECORDS.

Senate bill to restore Court records was passed—yeas, 120.

COURT TERMS.

Senate bill to fix the time of holding Court in the First Judicial District was sent to a Committee of members from that circuit.

ROAD LAWS.

The bill to amend the act of 1845 in relation to exempting members of fire companies from road labor was passed—yeas, 108; nays, 4.

QUINCY STREET BILL.

Senate bill for the condemnation of Quincy street was taken up.

Mr. HAINES did not favor the bill, thinking it was to help the putting of the Post Office where nobody wanted it. The United States could have bought land at a better place where it would not have to call on the State to give it a street. He was opposed to closing streets in Chicago.

Messrs. PHELPS, ROOT, DIXON, and WAITE, urged the passage of the bill, and explained the peculiar necessity for it.

The bill was passed—yeas, 97; nays, 12.

Adjourned.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, March 6.—In the Senate, bills were introduced providing for the further collection of taxes by Township Collectors in certain cases; providing there shall be no stay of execution on any judgment rendered on any contract or obligation obtaining a waiver in writing of the right of such stay; making an appropriation of $25,000 for the State Reform School.

The bill to enlarge the powers of School Directors, and increase the efficiency of the public schools, was taken up. It provides mainly that all children in the State between the ages of 8 and 14 shall be sent to school at least sixteen weeks of each year, and subjects parents and guardians to penalties for failure to do so, except by reason of poverty or other good cause, and provides for the enforcement of the law. The bill was amended by striking out provisions for compensation of truant officers, and ordered engrossed for a third reading.

The bill providing for the issue of State bonds for losses to permanent school fund passed; also, bill authorizing municipal corporations to levy a poll tax.

The Committee on Ways and Means recommended the indefinite postponement of bills for the taxation of university lands; providing for appeals from decisions of Boards of Equalization of Assessments, and of the bill constituting Township Trustees, Councils of cities, and incorporated towns Boards of Equalization.

In the House, a motion to reconsider the bill submitting the question of female suffrage to the people, at the next general election, passed.

There is on file a bill to enable associations to raise money to be loaned in building homesteads.

The bill to create public libraries in cities and incorporated towns, by authorizing a levy of a tax of one mill on the dollar; the bill to protect the life and health of miners, and providing for the appointment of mine inspectors; the bill allowing railroad companies to give a drawback to other roads of 20 instead of 15 per cent, were taken up and passed.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, March 6.—Petitions favoring the passage of the Temperance bill continue to pour in.

In the Senate, a bill was presented by the Committee on Charitable and Penal Institutions to authorize the Trustees of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane to sell certain lands, and by the Committee on General Laws a bill to organize the paid fire department of any city in Wisconsin into relief associations.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the amendment to the bill prohibiting the purchase or receiving in store of grain by any other weight or measure than at standard weight or measure thereof provided by law, was agreed to by a vote of 19 to 10.

The bill providing for keeping an additional record in the office of the County Treasurer was killed, by a vote of 15 to 9.

The bill to establish new counties was laid aside for the present.

The bill making owners of billiard-tables or pigeon-hole tables, who allow minors to play, guilty of a misdemeanor, was discussed and ordered to a third reading.

The special order bill, taxing the gross receipts of telegraph and express companies, was postponed until to-morrow.

The Assembly had a session last evening, and passed the following bills: Providing that the State will pay a bounty for killing lynxes, wolves, and wildcats, when the county does it; to protect the use of telegraphs; to reduce phonographic Court-reporters for furnishing transcripts of evidence to five cents folio; requiring at town meetings the public reading of accounts of overseers of highways; providing for sending a messenger for election returns when not received by Tuesday following election; to amend general laws as to dispense with advertisements of auction sales of State lands in the State paper; requiring overseers of highways, on a vote of two-thirds of the vote in road districts, to levy a district road tax of seven mills on the dollar.

The Joint Committee on Claims reported in favor of appropriations of $1,000 each to seven Milwaukee hospitals, orphan asylums, and other charitable institutions.

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes on bill in regard to grain purchases made a report, amending it so as to prohibit sales as well as purchases of grain except at standard weight, and striking out of the Senate's amendment allowing special contracts, which was agreed to by the Assembly.

A large number of bills were ordered to a third reading, and several indefinitely postponed, including one to repeal Revised Statutes of Railroads; to repeal laws relating to collection of taxes; relating to statistics for use of State and County Boards of Assessment; relating to equalization of assessments.

In the Assembly to-day, the Congressional Apportionment bill was made the special order for the evening session.

The Speaker announced Messrs Walker, B. F. Adams, Brace, White, and Walters, as the Committee on the Beef Slough.

The Powers and Privileges bill and two local bills were introduced by Committees.

A bill to allow wholesale dealers to sell from wagons without license was indefinitely postponed.

Bills were passed allowing graduates of high schools free admission to the State University on proper certificates; to provide for the appointment hereafter of soldiers' orphans as Legislative messengers, and a few of a local nature. Also memorials to Congress for the erection of a Custom House and a Post Office at Green Bay, and for equalizing bounties to honorably discharged soldiers.

Some two hours were occupied in discussion of the resolution proposing to amend the State Constitution so as to restrict municipal indebtedness to 5 per cent of the assessed valuation. It was advocated by Messrs. White, Winfield, Smith, Hall, and O'Rourke, and opposed by Winkler and Weeder. All amendments were rejected and it was adopted by the following vote,—some gentlemen who voted no, saying they endorsed the principle, but believed the amount too small,—the vote stood 52 to 20; absent or not voting, 18.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, March 6.—Bills were introduced in the Senate authorizing Comptroller Green to grant a franchise for a railroad through Twenty-third street, New York, on payment of $150,000; abolishing the present Police Justices of New York, and providing for the appointment by the Supreme Court of ten Police Justices, who are to possess all the powers now vested in the Court of Special Sessions; also a bill abolishing capital punishment, and making punishment for murder imprisonment for life.

A statement was made in the Assembly by two speakers that some members from the rural districts were selling votes on a bill for $10 per head.

No action was taken.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 6.—In the House the following bills passed: House bill to protect stockholders in railroads, by providing that all contracts now existing between railroads and fast freight lines are null and void; House bill to compel land owners to keep up division fences; to provide that special partners may be taken into a firm without necessitating change of firm name.

Bills were introduced to provide for filling vacancies occurring in corporation offices by Common Councils; to amend Section 62, of Criminal Code, so as to include forfeited recognizance.

ILLINOIS.

Canal Tolls—Important Decision by Attorney General Bushnell—Large Amount of Business Before the Supreme Court.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 6.—Attorney General Bushnell has made another important decision, which appears in the *State Register* this evening, as follows: In response to the request of Hon. A. J. Galloway, Chairman of the House Committee on Canal and River Improvement, the Attorney General, Hon. W. Bushnell, has given his opinion as to the power of the State to levy and collect tolls at locks upon the Illinois River, and also upon that portion of the river rendered navigable, or on which the navigation has been improved by the erection of locks and dams on the same. In a very brief letter the Attorney General gives his opinion to the effect that no power to collect such tolls resides in the State. The ordinance of 1787 and the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Illinois River Packet Company *vs* the Peoria Bridge Company, 38 Illinois, 470; and Chicago *vs.* McGinn, 41 Illinois, 266, are cited as sustaining the decision. The authorities cited seem to be conclusive as to the law of the question.

The Supreme Court has been in session all day. A large amount of business has accumulated, and bench and bar are hard at work.

Governor Palmer having become convinced that the three Directors appointed by him some time ago, under the provisions of the law in force April 16, 1869, for the Paris & Decatur Railroad Company, were not the proper persons, he to-day revoked their commissions and appointed in their stead Hiram Rutherford, Robert N. Pariot, and Malden Jones, who were duly commissioned to-day.

The Auditor has sent out to-day a circular letter to County Collectors, calling their attention to the first Section of the act of April 19, 1869, to fund and provide for paying the railroad debts of counties, townships, cities, and towns, which requires the Collector to pay into the State Treasury all taxes collected for any purpose whatever on the assessment of the railroad or railroads for whose aid the said debt was incurred, &c. The Auditor asks a prompt payment on the part of the Collectors in order that the State Treasurer can promptly pay the interest as fast as it accrues.

Shooting of an Officer by a Horse Thief—Opening of Navigation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, March 6.—A horse thief having in his possession a horse stolen near Mount Sterling, was arrested here this morning when about to cross to the Missouri side. The officer making the arrest allowed his prisoner to remain mounted while he led the animal by the bit. When in front of Police Headquarters the thief drew a revolver, shot the officer through the shoulder, and, putting spurs to his horse, dashed off at a great pace. A crowd of persons witnessed the occurrence, and, although several shots were fired at the fugitive, he succeeded in making his escape, riding out on one of the principal thoroughfares. The horse was subsequently found at a farm-house seven miles distant, but the thief had taken to the timber, eluding pursuit.

Navigation has been resumed for the season, and boats are now making regular trips between here and points below. It is expected the river will be opened to Keokuk this evening.

INDIANA.

Fire at LaGrange—Spirited Newspaper Controversy.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, March 6.—Part of the LaGrange County, Indiana, Infirmary, at LaGrange, was burnt yesterday. One of the inmates, who it was necessary to keep in close confinement, was burned to a crisp. He was a middle-aged man, named Abraham Magundy. Loss not over $500; insurance $200, in the Home, of Columbus, Ohio.

A spirited newspaper controversy is being carried on here between Hon. W. A. Howard, President of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, and Hon. J. K. Edgerton, ex-President of the same road. Mr. Edgerton claims that the recent action of the Continental Improvement Company in authorizing a mortgage on the road of $1,200,000 will decrease the value of stock held by this city. He has presented a long communication to the Fort Wayne Council calling their attention to the matter. Mr. Howard has responded to him through the same channel. The discussion is carried on with more personal feeling than should characterize the action of the gentlemen.

The County Commissioners have refused the petition of Southwest Wayne citizens that they be an incorporated village.

MICHIGAN.

Special Election to Fill Legislative Vacancies.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, March 6.—Four special elections were held in the State to-day to fill legislative vacancies. In two of them, Bay County Representative and Third District of Genesee Counties, there was no opposition to the Republican nominees, Isaac Marston and Frederick Walker, and they have undoubtedly been elected. In the Third District of Jackson County, S. H. Ludlow was the Republican nominee and is probably elected by a large majority. In the Senatorial District of Macomb County there has been a close vote, with uncertain result, between J. S. P. Hathaway, Republican, and Seymour Brownell, Democrat.

LOUISIANA.

The Executive-Judicial Imbroglio—Interview with Governor Warmoth.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Van Norden, reprieved by the Governor, and released, was again rearrested this morning, and sent to the parish prison by Judge Cooley. Thomas Carey, deputy keeper of the parish prison, was also imprisoned for releasing Van Norden yesterday.

The *Times* publishes a long interview with Governor Warmoth, in which, after stating he had no intention of making friends with Grant, the Governor said: "I intend to support the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. If Grant is nominated at Philadelphia, I am unqualifiedly and determinedly opposed to General Grant's re-election as President of the United States." His reason for opposing Grant is that Grant supported the Federal officials in Louisiana in their efforts to destroy the State Government. Warmoth further said: "If, under any circumstances, I consented to become a candidate for re-election, it would only be as a Reformer on the Reform platform."

A letter has been received from the Chairman of the National Republican Committee recognizing the Republican Committee of which Marshal Packard is Chairman as the only regular Republican organization in Louisiana.

Mad Dog Excitement in Kenosha.

KENOSHA, WIS., March 6.—Four weeks ago a small dog, belonging to English, of Kenosha, was discovered in a rabid state, and was known to have bitten several dogs. He was shut up in a barn with a horse and a hog. During the night he bit both, and subsequently died. The horse and hog were attacked by hydrophobia on Monday, and bit at everything within reach, and themselves. On Monday and yesterday a dozen mad dogs were discovered about town, causing great excitement and consternation. No persons have been bitten, so far as is known. The President of the City Council yesterday issued a notice that all dogs not muzzled on the 7th inst. will be killed. Several of the dogs which were bitten have escaped to the country, and it is feared that they will spread the disorder.

Reported Death of an Outlaw.

NEW YORK, March 6.—A Raleigh, N. C., despatch says that intelligence has been received there of the killing of Henry Berry Lowery, the chief of the Robeson outlaws, by his brother, Stephen Lowery, of that gang. Stephen confesses the deed, reporting in person to the authorities. The Roanoke *News* doubts the information, and thinks it a mere ruse to enable Lowery to evade the officials, who are now organizing for his capture.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The barometer will continue rising on Thursday over the Middle and New England States, with clear and pleasant weather, except over Northern New York and Northern New England. Diminishing northwesterly winds and a continued rise in temperature and pleasant weather from the South Atlantic coast to the Ohio Valley, and thence northward to the Upper Lakes, with easterly winds and increased cloudiness. The pressure over and west of the Upper Mississippi Valley will diminish during to-night and on Thursday, with increased cloudiness, possibly threatening weather, easterly winds and rising temperature. Southerly winds will continue over the Western Gulf States.

MISSOURI.

The Cass County Bond Swindle—Disgraceful Fight in the Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—The *Democrat's* Kansas City (Mo.) special says that Robert B. Higgins, connected with the Cass County bond affair, who shot himself there yesterday, wrote a letter to his wife, saying that he committed the act to save himself from disgrace, and inclosed $3,000, supposed to be the proceeds of bonds sold before his arrest. Some $50,000 of the bonds are reported to have been sold to Martin's bank, at Kansas City, but this is doubtful.

A fisticuff fight occurred on the floor of the lower house of the Missouri Legislature yesterday, between H. J. Latschaw, member from Kansas City, and Sergeant-at-Arms Crafton, but neither party was hurt. The affair grew out of a motion by Latschaw to postpone further action in a matter in which Crafton was interested. A committee was appointed to investigate the affair who reported in favor of fining parties $100 each and requiring them to apologize; but, after a long discussion at last night's session, the report was voted down, and it is probable that no further notice will be taken of the matter.

MICHIGAN.

Three Persons Injured by Kerosene Explosion in Detroit.

DETROIT, March 6.—This morning, in a small tenement, occupied by colored persons, on Antoine street, a man named Ferguson arose and attempted to kindle some coals in his stove with kerosene oil. The latter at once exploded, and Ferguson, a boy of his, and a woman named Mary Mowan, were all covered with the burning substance, and burned so badly that they cannot live. The tenement was wholly destroyed, and the three injured persons were removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where they linger in great agony.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,564 head; making the supply, since Friday, 202 cars, against 345 last week. The quality of stock in the yards is generally good, and the market active at yesterday's prices. Sales of 161 Missouri steers, 1,223 to 1,410 lbs, $6 70@6.25; 42 premium Missouri steers, 1,580 lbs, $7.12½; 115 Canada steers and stockers, 882 to 1,302 lbs, $4 40@5.25; 69 Indiana steers, 1,283 lbs, $6 12½@6 75; 36 Ohio steers, 1,172 to 1,270 lbs, $4.62½@6 00; 516 Illinois steers, 1,175 to 1,386 lbs, $5 87½@6 45.

Sheep—Supply since Friday 7,400, against 7,567 last week. Market firm, prices 25 better than at the opening yesterday, and 50 better than last week. Sales: 974 Michigan sheep, averaging 78 to 104 lbs, at 6@9c; 30 Canada sheep and lambs, averaging 96 lbs, at $7.50; 303 Ohio, averaging 100 lbs, at $8 65.

Hogs—Receipts since Friday 12,500, against 15,300 last week. About a dozen cars were on the market, and mostly sold, holders having dropped from prices demanded Tuesday. Sales 925 for shipping, at $4.85@4.90; sales to butchers at $5.00.

A Highwayman Outwitted.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—The stage between Milton and San Andreas was stopped yesterday by a highwayman, and the treasure-box given to him, when the stage drove on. Discovering that the box was empty, he fired several shots at the stage without effect.

Consulting the Doctor.

Holmes, in the March Atlantic.

A queer discoloration about my forehead? Query, a bump? Can not remember any. Might have got it against bed-post or something while asleep. Very unpleasant to look so.

I must consult somebody, and it is nothing more than fair to give our young doctor a chance. Here goes for Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

There were opthalmoscopes and rhinoscopes and otoscopes and laryngoscopes and stethoscopes; and thermometers and spirometers and dynamometers and sphygmometers and pleximeters; and probes and probangs, and all sorts of frightful, inquisitive, exploring contrivances; and scales to weigh you in, and tests and balances and pumps and electro-magnets and magneto-electric machines; in short, apparatus for doing everything but turn you inside out.

Dr. Benjamin set me down before his one window and began looking at me with such a superhuman air of sagacity, that I felt like one of those open-breasted clocks which makes no secret of their inside arrangements, and almost thought he could see through me as one sees through a shrimp or a jelly-fish. First, he looked at the place inculpated which had a sort of greenish brown color, with his naked eye, with much corrugation of forehead and fearful concentration of attention; then through a pocket glass which he carried. Then he drew back a space, for a perspective view. Then he made me put out my tongue and laid a slip of blue paper on it which turned red and scared me a little. Next he took my wrist, but instead of counting my pulse in the old-fashioned way, he fastened a machine to it that marked all the beats on a sheet of paper, for all the world like a scale of the heights of mountains, say from Mount Tom up to Chimborazo, and then down again, and up again, and so on. In the meantime he asked me all sorts of questions about myself, and all my relatives, whether we had been subject to this and that malady, until I felt as if we must some of us have had more or less of them, and could not feel quite sure whether elephantiasis and beriberi and progressive locomotor ataxy did not run in the family.

Music Pounding.

O. W. Holmes in the March Atlantic.

I don't like your chopped music, any way. That woman,—she had more sense in her little finger than forty medical societies,—Florence Nightingale,—says that the music you *pour* out is good for sick folks, and the music you *pound* out isn't. Not that exactly, but something like it. I have been to hear some music pounded. It was a young woman, with as many white muslin flounces round her as the planet Saturn has rings, that did it. She gave the music stool a twirl or two, and fluffed down on it like a whirl of soap-suds in a hand basin. Then she pushed up her cuffs as if she was going to fight for the champion's belt. Then she worked her wrists and her hands, to limber'em, I suppose, and spread out her fingers till they looked as though they would pretty much cover the keyboard, from the growling end to the little squeaky one. Then those two hands of hers made a jump at the keys as if they were a couple of tigers coming down on a flock of black and white sheep, and the piano gave a great howl as if its tail had been trod on. Dead stop—so still you could hear your hair growing. Then another jump, and another howl, as if the piano had two tails and you had trod on both of 'em at once, and then a grand clatter and scramble and string of jumps, up and down, back and forward, one hand over the other, like a stampede of rats and mice more than like anything I call music. I like to hear a woman sing, and I like to hear a fiddle sing but these noises they hammer out of their wood and ivory anvils—don't talk to me. I know the difference between a bullfrog and a woodthrush.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

Merchant Tailoring.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.

Have just received a choice assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WOOLLENS,

Made to order on Short Notice.

45 and 47 WEST MADISON-ST., UNDER SHERMAN HOUSE.

BANKING.

E. P. ALLEN, W. A. STEPHENS, H. BLENNERHASSETT. DesMoines, Iowa.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., BANKERS,

No. 12 PINE-ST., New York.

Direct all Letters to P. O. Box 3087.

Have organized a domestic banking business in New York City, with a department specially devoted to the care of OUT OF TOWN accounts, and can attend to them better than the incorporated banks of the city, which are organized more for city business.

Four per cent allowed on daily balances.

Accounts rendered and interest credited monthly.

All orders to buy or sell stocks on speculation positively declined.

Can sell GOOD bonds of cities, counties, States, &c., but they must be first-class.

Every kind of legitimate banking business done.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A FINE OIL CHROMO,

The Cooper of Nuremberg,

(A Prince in disguise), given away by the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO., 114 West Washington-st., Chicago.

J. W. NEWELL,

Will continue the Lock Manufacturing in all its branches as heretofore, in his new factory, No. 205 Illinois-st.

REMOVALS.

E. B. MYERS,

Law Bookseller,

HAS REMOVED TO

393 WABASH-AV.,

NEAR THE POST OFFICE.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.

Spring Overcoats, Business Suits,

In Great Variety. Latest Styles. Our own manufacture, and guarantee equal to Custom Make.

Edwards, Bluett & Co.,

45 and 47 WEST MADISON-ST., UNDER SHERMAN HOUSE,

And 376 STATE-ST.

REMOVALS.

Wilson Bros,

Have moved their South Side Store to

330 WABASH-AV.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

The Chicago

BUILDING SOCIETY,

Room 12 Central Union Block.

L. L. GREENLEAF, - - - - - President
CHRISTIAN WAHL, - - - Vice President
C. R. BROOKE, - Secretary and Treasurer

Assets and Liabilities, Dec. 31, 1871.

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors and balances on buildings incomplete	$11,066.91
Loan effected	20,000.00
Sundry small accounts	111.19
Capital paid up and accumulation	95,730.57
	$126,908.67

ASSETS.

Present value of Trust Deeds	$119,126.00
Due on accumulating shares	1,613.04
Furniture and sundry small amounts	423.96
Cash on hand	5,745.67
	$126,908.67

Estimated value of securities held:

Land	$152,000.00
Buildings (insured for $54,100)	128,400.00
Borrowers' Sinking Fund	24,430.00
Payments made on extra shares	9,714.00
Total security held	$315,444.00
To secure Trust Deeds (cash value)	$119,126.00

C. R. BROOKE, Sec'y and Treasurer.

Audited and found correct:
W. M. TRUE, Auditor.

Sworn to before me by the President and Secretary, according to the requirements of the Act, Feb. 23, 1872.
C. D. PAUL, Notary Public.

The Society has assisted to build 53 houses, and has removed 22 encumbrances. It has never yet instituted legal proceedings or foreclosed any trust deed. Its Dividends have been promptly paid.

LOTTERY.

Missouri State Lottery.

Legalized by State Authority, and Drawn in public in St. Louis.

GRAND SINGLE NUMBER SCHEME.

Class C to be drawn March 30, 1872.

5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$100
1 prize of	12,500	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Qrts. $2.50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, and are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to all purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, or EXPRESS. Address

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
515 Walnut-st., St. Louis, Mo. Post Office Box 2446.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

OFF NIGHTS,

Michigan-av. Theatre,

(Late Standard Hall,)

For Combinations, Concerts, Lectures, &c. Apply to Box Office from 10 to 12 a. m.

J. H. ROSS, Lessee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

New York Supreme Court.

Alexander M. C. Smith and others vs. The Manhattan Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Receiver of the property and effects of the Manhattan Insurance Company, is prepared to make a dividend or distributive payment of 40 cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Manhattan Insurance Company, payable on and after the 11th day of March, 1872, to all of those creditors of the said company who have exhibited their claims to the receiver, and whose debts have been ascertained, as follows:

First—All the debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States; and,

Second—Judgments actually obtained against such corporation, to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they shall respectively be liens; and,

Third—All other creditors of such corporation, in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts due on specialties.

Such payment will be made at the office of the Receiver, No. 68 Wall-st., in the City of New York, on and after the said 11th day of March, 1872, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. of each day.

(Signed) ANDREW J. SMITH, Receiver.

Notice to the creditors of the Manhattan Insurance Company, of New York. To all whom it may concern: Supreme Court, State of New York, County of Kings, Alexander M. C. Smith and others against the Manhattan Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order duly made in the above-entitled action, all creditors of said Manhattan Insurance Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned Referee, appointed in and by said order, at his office, No. 9 Pine st., in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of September, 1872, pursuant to original Section 56, Article II., Chap. 8, Title 4, Part III. of the Revised Statutes, or, in default thereof, they will be precluded from participating in any distribution which shall be made under the judgment or decree in said action.

RICHD. H BOWNE, Referee.

Dated New York, March 2, 1872.

ELEVATORS.

THE

WATER-BALANCE ELEVATOR.

These Elevators have been in use at the East for several years, and are becoming very popular on account of their SAFETY, SIMPLICITY, SPEED, and ECONOMY.

We make them for freight or passenger use, and GUARANTEE PERFECT SATISFACTION in all cases. The difference between them and the ordinary steam elevator is, that the car or platform is attached, by means of wire ropes, to a COUNTER-BALANCING BUCKET, instead of a steam engine. The bucket is filled with sufficient water to overbalance the load. The water is pumped from a tank in the basement to a tank in the upper story, and is used over and over again. When the load is up and the bucket down, the water is discharged into the lower tank. The expense of running these machines is not ONE-QUARTER that of running a steam elevator. They are unequalled in safety.

Descriptive Circular sent to any address. A working model may be seen at our office.

WM. E. HALE & CO.,
Southeast cor. State and Washington-sts.

NURSERY.

Sheffield Nursery,

44 RACINE-AV.

The Clybourne-av cars run to our grounds, where will be found our usual large collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. 4,000 Evergreens, 4 to 10 feet, will be sold very low to clear the ground, which has been sold for building.

M. LEWIS, Proprietor.

OPENING.

GRAND OPENING

Of GEO. DUPONT'S Billiard Hall, 206 South Clark-st., THURSDAY EVENING, March 7, 1872.

The following professionals will be present: Parker, Coon, Rhines, Vermeules, and others.

Patrons and friends are invited. The tables are new style Phoenix Brunswick's.

BRICK.

BRICK.

$2,000 fine large Red Brick, 20,000 hard White Brick, full size, cheap. Can be delivered to-day. Samples at office 54 West Randolph-st. J. H. BISSELL.

FOR SALE.

MAGIC RANGE,

In complete order, FOR SALE at

No. 50 West Madison-st., Room 2.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING OF FEBRUARY 24, 1872.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
113	$300	5562	$300	9660	$300	14718	$300	19373	$300
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5013	300								

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

$100,000.		$50,000.		$25,000.		$10,000.		$5,000.	
23960	$500	14951	$300	13530	$200	9820	$200	1334	$200
23961	500	14952	300	13532	200	9821	200	1336	200
23962	500	14953	300	13533	200	9822	200		
23963	500	14954	300	13534	200	9823	200		
23964	500	14955	300	13535	200	9824	200		
23965	500	14956	300	13536	200	9825	200		
23966	500	14957	300	13537	200	9826	200		
23967	500	14958	300	13538	200	9827	200		
23968	500	14959	300	13539	200	9829	200		

Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled. Highest rates paid for all kinds of gold and silver, governments, bonds, &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall st., New York.

From the Masonic Ritual and Gazette.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1872.

Editor Gazette:

My husband died three years ago, since which time I have supported myself and family as best I could. The Masonic Lodge of which my husband was a member have helped me in ways without number, but, knowing the many dependent on their charity, I have sought to make myself as little as possible a burden to them. An elderly gentleman, whose name I have never been able to learn, has often called at times of my greatest extremity, and has always liberally relieved my wants. Late in the last summer, I received a letter from him, enclosing a ticket in the Royal Havana Lottery, and informing me that he would call again, if at any time I should be in extreme want. My ticket drew a prize large enough to make me independent for life, and to enable me to educate my children. I received the money from Taylor & Co., the agents of the lottery, at 16 Wall-st., and have it now securely invested. My unknown friend has often spoken of my husband, as a member of the same Lodge with himself. I am anxious to see him once more, that I may thank him for his many acts of kindness, and especially for his last gift. It has proved to be a gift of immense importance to me. Let me, through your columns, thank him.

H. C. ADAMS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

The next extraordinary drawing will take place on April 4, with one capital prize of $300,000, one of $50,000, one of $25,000, one of $10,000, one of $5,000, together with 843 smaller prizes, amounting in all to $750,000. Prizes cashed, information furnished, orders promptly filled, the highest rates paid for all kinds of gold and silver, government securities, &c., &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New York.

INSURANCE.

Agricultural Insurance Co.,

OF WATERTOWN, NEW YORK.

Persons wishing insurance on detached residences or farm property will please call or address me. Also, persons wishing an Agency for this County. We take no other risks.

A. H. DARROW, General Agent for Illinois, 337 Wabash av., Chicago.

State Insurance Co.

We will pay for policies all that the assets of the Company will realize in the Bankrupt Court.

SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a m	* 8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a m	* 8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p m	* 8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 4:10 p m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Except Saturday. § Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	‡8:30 p m	‡7:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*3:00 p m
Night Express	‡8:30 p m	*6:00 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—51 West Madison-st.

Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	6:45 p m
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	4:00 p m
Pacific Night Express	9:45 p m	6:20 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	9:00 p m	2:35 p m
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	9:00 a m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	5:00 p m	5:30 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	6:40 a m	9:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	†8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	†6:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:20 p m
Momence Accommodation	5:35 p m	9:35 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	†9:00 a m	‡7:00 p m
Pacific Express	†5:15 p m	†6:30 a m
Fast Line	†9:00 p m	*8:00 a m
Mail	†5:30 a m	*6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	*8:40 a m

†Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Offices, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. Station, and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

Mail and Express	* 7:30 a m	*4.15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	*3:30 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	*3:30 p m
Forreston Passenger	* 3:00 p m	*3:2[illegible] p m
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:00 p m	*9:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	*8:50 a m
Pacific Night Express	‡10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	* 6:30 a m	*7:05 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a m	*8:20 p m
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a m	*8:20 p m
Kankakee Passenger	* 4:15 p m	*9:25 a m
Champaign Passenger	* 3:15 p m	*9:25 a m
*Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p m	*9:50 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:30 a m	*8:00 a m
do do do	* 8:00 a m	*9:10 a m
do do do	*10:00 a m	*10:50 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*1:30 p m
do do do	* 3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	* 4:15 p m	*6:10 p m
do do do	* 6:10 p m	*7:30 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p. m. §On Saturdays this will be run to Champaign.

INSURANCE.

A PROUD RECORD!

American Central Insurance Company

SAINT LOUIS.

INCORPORATED. - - - - 1853.

GEO. P. PLANT, President.

M. L. POTTLE, Vice President, GEO. T. CRAM, Secretary,
FELIX COSTE, Treasurer, CHAS. BRANCH, Ass't. Sec.

37th Semi-Annual Exhibit, January 1, 1872.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,	$1,375.000.00
Cash Capital	$275,000.00
Surplus	148,234.[illegible]
	$423,234.[illegible]
United States Bonds, par value	$200,000.00
United States Bonds, market value	$228,3[illegible]
Cash on hand in office	4,5[illegible]
Cash deposited in Bank of Commerce	159,0[illegible]
Net premiums in course of collection	21,5[illegible]
Due from other solvent companies for reinsurance	3,6[illegible]
Office furniture and other personal property	6,0[illegible]
Amount of all the Assets of the Company	$423,2[illegible]

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

GEO. P. PLANT, Ex-President Union Merchants' Exchange.
W. H. PULSIFER, St. Louis, L. & O. Co.
S. M. DODD, Dodd, Brown & Co., dry goods.
MORRIS TAUSSIG, F. Livingstone & Co.
CHAUNCEY I. FILLEY, Queensware Merchant.
WM. HUNNICKE, Hunicke & Wiest, Com. Merchants.
RUSSELL HINCKLEY, Bellville, for State of Illinois.
LEE R. SHRYOCK, President Board of Trade.
F. A. REUSS, F. A. Reuss & Co.
JOHN WAHL, Wahl & Carpenter, Commission Merchants.
S. E. GILBERT, Evansville, for State of Indiana.
M. L. POTTLE, Commission Merchant.
C. N. McDOWELL, Bussey & Co.
JAMES P. FISKE, Fiske, Knight & Co.
GEN. JAS. L. MINOR, for State of Missouri.
E. H. DURFEE, Durfee & Peck, Leavenworth, State of Kansas.

For promptness and fair dealing the Company refer the public to the following gentlemen to whom losses have been paid since the great October conflagration:

Jno. B. Drake	$5,000.00	Jewett & Root	4,750
W. A. Butters & Co.	5,000.00	L. J. McCormick, guardian	4,500
C. M. Henderson & Co.	2,000.00	C. P. Kellogg & Co.	4,470
H. F. Winston	5,000.00	Weage, Kirtland & Ordway	4,8[illegible]
Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reed	2,500.00	P. O'Neill	2,0[illegible]
Geo. L. Congdon	866.67	Allen & McKay	5,0[illegible]
Fixley, Hall & Co.	5,000.00	W. H. Staley & Co.	5,0[illegible]
McKindley, Gilchrist & Co.	5,000.00	W. H. Wood, for Couch estate	5,0[illegible]
C. D. Moaker	1,000.00	American Merchants' Union Express Co.	5,0[illegible]
N. Matson & Co.	5,000.00	J. P. Fogg, Son & Brown	2,5[illegible]
Hamlin, Hale & Co.	5,000.00	Dickinson, Leach & Co.	1,0[illegible]
Ottaway & Barlow	2,000.00	Cahn, Wampold & Co.	4,3[illegible]
Webster Bros.	2,377.50	E. Perlolat	1,5[illegible]
J. B. Lyon	5,000.00	Joshua L. Marsh, trustee	4,7[illegible]
J. V. Farwell & Co.	5,000.00	Leander J. McCormick	7,5[illegible]
R. Caprout	533.33	Estate of Hugh O'Conner	1,5[illegible]
H. M. Wilmarth & Bro.	4,833.33	C. J. McCormick, guardian	2,0[illegible]
Heard, Bates & Co.	2,500.00	C. H. McCormick	2,5[illegible]
J. H., G. S. & C. T. Bowen	1,523.30	"Home of the Friendless"	2,5[illegible]
J. Ulrich	500.00	Keith Bros.	4,3[illegible]
C. H. McCormick & Bro.	5,000.00	Cyrus H. McCormick	10,0[illegible]
Gray Bros.	5,000.00	Carson, Pirie & Co.	4,4[illegible]
Jno. J. W. O'Donoghue	1,000.00	Barnes & Co.	2,0[illegible]
M. Newkirk & Co.	3,000.00	Rand, McNally & Co.	2,5[illegible]
Field, Leiter & Co.	14,392.20	F. H. Winston	2,5[illegible]
Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.	1,000.00	John Woolbridge, Receiver	2,5[illegible]
Bowen, Hunt & Winslow	5,000.00	E. S. Carter	[illegible]
Richards, Crumbaugh & Shaw	5,000.00	Cook Bros.	1,0[illegible]
Isaac Greenbaum	2,500.00	Geo. Kellar	1,0[illegible]
Albert Crosby	2,500.00	Walworth, Twohig & Furse	1,4[illegible]
Culver, Page & Hoyne	1,500.00	Batcham & Peters	[illegible]
Phelps, Dodge & Palmer	4,616.37	Root & Cady	4,4[illegible]
Gould Bros.	2,500.00	S. Bennett	4,6[illegible]
Doggett, Bassett & Hills	4,653.74	W. P. Dickenson & Co.	2,0[illegible]
Jas. E. Tyler	4,000.00	Brown & Colbert	[illegible]
Glanz & Hoffman	3,097.73	Chas. Brandner	[illegible]
Julius Bauer & Co.	1,650.00		

DAVIS & REQUA, Agents, 43 South Canal-st., Chicago.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY

Chicago Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872.

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

and the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced re-building our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	$1.[illegible]
Five copies, one year	[illegible]
Ten copies, one year	[illegible]
Twenty copies, one year, and an extra copy to getter-up of club	[illegible]
Fifty copies, one year, and a copy of daily one year to getter-up of club	[illegible]

TRI-WEEKLY:

Single copy, one year	[illegible]
Five copies, one year	[illegible]
Ten copies, one year	[illegible]

DAILY:

Single copy, per annum	[illegible]

SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum	[illegible]

SEND FOR POSTER AND SAMPLE COPIES.

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

W. J. ONAHAN,

(EX-CITY COLLECTOR),

Real Estate Agent,

58 CENTRAL UNION BLOCK,

Northwest Corner Madison and Market-sts.

Property bought and sold on commission. Investments made. Taxes paid for non-residents, and property managed for their account.

SEEDS, ETC.

HOVEY & CO.

RE-OPENED with a full stock of

SEEDS,

Horticultural Implements, Lawn Mowers, RUSTIC WORK, ETC.

17 & 19 East Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill.

For this season we are selling the Flower Seeds put up by Mr JAMES VICK, the celebrated Seedsman of Rochester, N. Y. Our Vegetable Seeds are of our own growth or importation, and are in every way reliable. Call or send for our new Catalogue for 1872.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

TICKETS

For the next entertainment to be given by

PROF. J. E. MURDOCH

ON MONDAY NEXT, FOR SALE TO-DAY.

Subject to be announced.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 50 Twenty-second-st.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 812 Wabash-av.; Cobb's Library, 44 Wabash-av.; and on the West Side at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

Y. M. C. A.

JOHN B. GOUGH

SUBJECT:

CIRCUMSTANCES!

His last Lecture in Chicago this Winter.

WEST DIVISION.

Union Park Congregational Church,

THURSDAY NIGHT, MARCH 7.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra. For sale at Strehl's drug store, 50 West Madison-st.; at West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st.; at Horton's bookstore, 659 West Lake-st.; and at Mandeville's South Side, northwest corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WEST SIDE STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Union Park Congregational Church.

Prof. J. E. Murdoch,

The Great Bible and Shakspearian Reader, will give THE LAST GRAND ENTERTAINMENT of this Brilliant Course,

FRIDAY NIGHT.

BUY TICKETS EARLY.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Horton's Library, 659 West Lake-st.; West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st., and Strehl's drug store, 50 West Madison-st.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Col. Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

This and every evening during the week, John Brougham's last and greatest Drama:

JOHN GARTH;

Or, TRUE TO HERSELF.

John R. McDonough as John Garth.

JOHN GARTH MATINEES, Wednesday and Saturday.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

A legitimate and unqualified success.

Harrigan and Hart!	The Little Frauds!
Harrigan and Hart!	The Little Frauds!
Harrigan and Hart!	The Little Frauds!

AFTER THE WAR.

LOST AND FOUND.

THE SLEEP WALKER.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

CENTRAL HALL,

Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

Mr. T. S. Turnbull respectfully announces the appearance in this city of the

WORLD-RENOWNED VIOLINIST,

OLE BULL,

IN GRAND CONCERTS, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, March 6 and 7, assisted by the following eminent artists:

Miss GERTRUDE ORME, Soprano.
Mr. CANDIDUS, Tenor.
Mr. ALFRED RICHTER, the Eminent Pianist and Composer, and
M. N. LEDOCHOWSKI, Organist and Accompanist.

ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

No extra charge for reserved seats. The sale of reserved seats, selected from the diagram, will commence on Saturday, March 2, at the music stores of Messrs. Lyon & Healy, cor. Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st., South Side, and 287 West Madison-st., West Side. To commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Halsted-st., near Madison.

Monday evening, March 4, and every evening until further notice, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

OLIVER DOUD BYRON,

In the great sensational piece of the day,

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

With new scenery and novel mechanical effects. The most intensely interesting and thrilling sensational situations and effects of any piece ever presented on the American stage.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.,

Will offer at Auction, on THURSDAY, March 7, at 9½ a. m.,

Piece Goods, Linens, Towels, Napkins, Fine Linen Shirts, Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, Ladies' Underwear, Aprons, and Notions.

Also, 500 Pair Gilt Window Shades.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF

Household Furniture,

Parlor and Chamber Sets,

Walnut Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Whatnots, Hat Trees, Parlor and Office Desks, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Gilt Window Shades, Mirrors, Show Cases, Door Mats, Carpets; 25 crates CROCKERY, in open lots and original packages,

On Saturday, March 9, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Sale

Of a general stock of Groceries, Crockery, and Glassware at 179 West Harrison-st., at 10 o'clock a. m. THURSDAY, March 7. The entire stock to be sold without limit.

H. C. SMITH, Auctioneer.

Can be found at 75 Blue Island-av., at his Auction Room.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of J. W. Newell & Son is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. W. Newell assuming the firm indebtedness and receipting in the firm name for all moneys due the late firm.

J. W. NEWELL,
H. C. NEWELL.

Chicago, March 6, 1872.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

Iron Bedsteads

At the Factory, Van Buren near Desplaines-st. Stock on hand. Orders promptly attended to. Trade liberally dealt with.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For the removal of the rubbish on the site of the fire on Madison-st., above Union, will be received up to Saturday next.

W. PATTERSON, 65 South Canal-st.

ORD!
nce Company
HIS.
1853.
EO. T. CRAM, Secretary
HAS. BRANCH, Ass't. Sec.
nuary 1, 1872.
$1,375,000.00
Canal-st., Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS.
AR LECTURE COURSE.
Michigan-av. Baptist Church.
TICKETS
next entertainment to be given by
F. J. E. MURDOCH
DAY NEXT, FOR SALE TO-DAY.
Y. M. C. A.
IN B. GOUGH.
RCUMSTANCES!
Park Congregational Church,
THURSDAY NIGHT, MARCH 7.
SIDE STAR LECTURE COURSE.
F. J. E. Murdoch,
IDAY NIGHT.
BUY TICKETS EARLY.
GLOBE THEATRE.
JOHN GARTH;
TRUE TO HERSELF.
N GARTH MATINEES,
Wednesday and Saturday.
WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,
CENTRAL HALL,
WORLD-RENOWNED VIOLINIST,
OLE BULL,
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
OLIVER DOUD BYRON,
ROSS THE CONTINENT.
AUCTION SALES.
EO. P. GORE & CO.,
Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.
Underwear, Aprons, and Notions.
Also, 100 Pair Gilt Window Shades.
By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF
ousehold Furniture,
Parlor and Chamber Sets,
Saturday, March 9, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.
DISSOLUTION.
J. W. NEWELL.
H. C. NEWELL.
IRON BEDSTEADS.
Iron Bedsteads
PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS
W. PATTERSON,
65 South Canal-st.

ST. LOUIS.

Municipal Vagrant Ordinance—The Police Department and Its Chief.

Resumption of Navigation—New Periodicals—Amusements—Park—Opera-House—Bridge—Criminals—Harbor, &c., &c.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.

MUNICIPAL VAGRANT ORDINANCE.

St. Louis has, probably, the most stringent municipal ordinance concerning vagrants of any city in the Union. As a consequence, every now and then, when persons of questionable character and suspicious associations are arrested under this law, their counsel raise the question of its constitutionality, and affect to regard it as trenching on the rights of citizens to arrest and punish them for no other crime than associating with disreputable character, and having no apparent honest means of livelihood. There is no doubt the ordinance is liable to great abuse, and that, under color of it, great injustice may be done, with or without design, to innocent parties who, through ignorance or carelessness, may incur the charge of associating with disreputable characters. And it would seem that, if such are liable to punishment the said "disreputable characters" should be much more in danger of the law. But it appears that to be positively known as criminals, provided they manage to elude arrest and punishment on some definite charge, is not to incur the danger of those who, without sharing their criminal reputation, merely "associate" with them. However, the question of the constitutionality of the ordinance has been again lately mooted, and an appeal taken from a Justice's Court to the Criminal Court, in this city; and, not long since, Judge Primm delivered an opinion affirming the decision of the magistrate below, and upholding the validity and constitutionality of the ordinance.

OUR POLICE AND ITS CHIEF.

The Police Department of this city is very efficiently administered by Chief McDonough. An indication of the high state of efficiency and thoroughness to which he has brought the force is the fact that, for the past year, this great city has been singularly free from burglars,—no case of depredation by that class, that I can now recall, occurring during that time, while other cities have been sorely victimized by them. Mr. McDonough has been unremitting in hunting down those social foxes, the gamblers, and has rendered "faro" and "keno" about as precarious a business to the keepers as to their prey.

Besides the duties strictly appertaining to his office, the Chief has, during the winter just passed, as also that of last year, organized a relief system for the poor by soliciting donations of food, clothing, and other necessaries from the charitable, and then judiciously distributing them through means of the force under his control, who, by virtue of their duties, are necessarily familiar with the wants of the poor class, and are able to apply to the best advantage the donations received. By his exertions, mainly, a charity called the "Institute of the Houseless and Homeless" has been sustained for two seasons, and thousands of honest poor, whose labors upon the river, the wharves, and elsewhere, have been suspended by the rigors of winter, have been kept from suffering and starvation, and, what is better, from resorting to crime in the extremity of despair.

It was Mr. McDonough who originated the idea of a Police Congress, whose first session was held here last fall, to discuss the difficult social problems constantly arising to confront Municipal Government, and whose continued sessions from year to year cannot fail of impressing beneficial results upon the methods of dealing with the dangerous classes.

The police, during the past month, made 1,125 arrests, and received property valued at $21,588.40.

RESUMPTION OF NAVIGATION.

The ice in the river having suddenly broken up and run out, leaving two wrecked steamboats at our wharves, and one on the eastern bank, as a parting souvenir of its destructive force,—our levee is again a scene of bustle and activity. The spring trade opens with a promising briskness, and at present there is a scarcity of steamboat tonnage to carry the southward-bound freights that have been accumulating through the long and rigorous winter.

NEW PERIODICALS.

The publishers of the *Western Celt*, a weekly paper, devoted to the interests of the Irish-American citizens and Catholicism, announce their intention of issuing that paper as a daily. Its chief object is stated to be the liberation of Ireland, and its second the fair distribution of the offices of this country among its citizens of Irish nationality.

A new musical monthly, called the *Impresario*, has made its appearance.

The *St. Louis Ladies' Magazine*, having perished of the same complaint which has carried off so many Southern periodicals,—"respectable mediocrity,"—has been succeeded by the *Inland Monthly*, of even less ability. Its leading article is a namby-pamby account of the ball given here in honor of Alexis, and the rest of its contents are on about the same level.

In two weeks' time, *Puck* will commence its new volume in English.

A wishy-washy sheet, whose most notable point is typographical inaccuracy, is attempting to attract notice as a sensational local journal, under the name of *Dorkey's Weekly*.

RATHER UNCERTAIN.

As I have mentioned, several plans have been mooted, both in the Legislature and out, for the establishment of a magnificent park for St. Louis. But, as is usually the case, each proposition was burdened with some private interest which was sought to be advanced along with the proposed improvement, which rendered them objects of suspicion to the public at large, and of direct attack to those axes awaiting grinding in other plans. The result is, none of the proposed plans were agreed on; but a roving Commission has been proposed in the House, with power to select from 500 to 1,000 acres for park purposes within certain defined limits, at such prices as in their judgment shall seem proper. The city is to issue $1,000,000 of 20-year 6 per cent bonds to pay the costs, and is to pay $30,000 of the annual interest,—the other $30,000 to be assessed upon property within certain limits adjacent to the park-site selected. Thus, while the location is very uncertain, there is not much uncertainty about the burden to be imposed on account of this improvement which has got neither "local habitation" nor name. The action of the Senate is now looked forward to with some anxiety, especially by those who fear they may be enmeshed in the limits of the park-district, and will thus sustain extra taxation.

SANGERFEST.

This enterprise is still rallying, and a meeting is about to be held on 'Change to interest our merchant princes in the enterprise, and induce them to invest their ducats in it as a business enterprise.

A WANT.

What St. Louis sadly needs, and has never had, is a first-class Opera House. There is not a theatre-building here at all adequate to the size, importance, and pretensions of the city. The Olympic is small, and of no architectural consequence. So of Rankin's. While DeBar's, which, when it was erected, some twenty odd years ago, did very well for that primitive era, is dark and gloomy, and situated on a narrow, inconvenient street, boasting a four-foot wide sidewalk, across which economically planned thoroughfare it regards unpleasantly some half a dozen pawnbroker shops, which extend toward it their three immense Lombard pills, whose dingy gilt coats indicate a disguise of some nauseous compound beneath. I know of half a dozen towns in Ohio alone which boast of opera houses that would be a credit to either Chicago or St. Louis; and, lest I be charged with being indefinite in the assertion, will instance Massillon and Akron. But what with the new Merchants' Exchange, the great Bridge, and the huge Park, I suppose the Opera House will, for some time at least, occupy a "back seat."

AMUSEMENTS.

Wachtel, who was to have appeared at the Olympic here, being ill and unable to fill the engagement, the house is at present closed, the dramatic company having flitted southward, there to close the season.

Rankin, whose opening of the Fifth Street Opera House as a *bijou* comedy theatre, I noticed some time ago, has won "golden opinions" from our best people by the excellent manner in which his fine company have interpreted the pieces produced. It has been slow and up-hill work, and, at one time, it looked as if the house must close; but business has steadily increased, and, for a few weeks past, Rankin's has done about all the business in that line that has been done in the city.

THE BOARD OF TRADE

here is in a languishing condition, judging by the appeal made to our business men, by a circular, to come forward and sustain it. The fact is, it is entirely overshadowed by the Merchants' Exchange, which has monopolized about all the interest and energy to be spared in such direction, and, however the former may improve upon its present condition, it must always "play second fiddle" to the latter.

THE BRIDGE

is progressing, though the severe weather has, of course, retarded the masonry-work. Now that milder weather has set in, this portion of the work is proceeding more rapidly, and it is thought will be completed by July 1. How long it will take to erect the superstructure, I have no means of judging. The iron and steel work for this latter is being delivered, and some sanguine spirits expect to see it ready for business by next fall. Though every day increases the necessity of the bridge to accommodate the augmenting traffic, I fear that another winter of inconvenience from ice must be endured before we can, from the top of this iron way, laugh to scorn the difficulties and annoyances of the frost-demoralized river.

RESPITED AGAIN.

Max Klingler, the ignorant, brutish youth, only one remove (if so far) from a savage, who murdered his father a couple of years ago, was sentenced to be hanged, and then respited some two or three times, has again experienced the Executive grace in another respite from his sentence. It is really getting to be an interesting problem to divine, in the end, "What will he do with him?"

THE UNFORTUNATE KRAEGER,

convicted of, at the worst, constructive forgery, and now confined in the Penitentiary at Jefferson City, is again, through his friends, endeavoring to move the Governor to clemency. But, for some reason, the latter appears to have "hardened his heart" in this case, and has hitherto declined to interpose. Whether the latter solicitations will avail anything or not, remains to be seen. Mr. Kraeger is an accomplished man and scholar, and has from the prison contributed to certain magazines able papers of a scientific character. The Warden of the prison, with needless severity, has prohibited Mr. Kraeger's name from being attached to these papers, for the inconsequential reason, among others, that he is dead in law. As these literary labors assist in supporting the prisoner's family, humane people will think that justice, so truthfully represented as blindfolded, is taking unusual and unnecessary pains to see what it had much better overlook.

THE HARBOR AGAIN.

During the past fortnight, General John Newton, General Warren, and Colonel Merrill, of the Board of United States Engineers, have been here examining the condition of the harbor, consulting with the city authorities, and studying the erratic ways of our fluvial patriarch, with a view to recommending the necessary appropriation from the General Government. Having completed their survey, they have returned to Washington to report; but what the tenor of their report will be, they have faithfully kept to themselves, and those interested are now anxiously scanning the news from the Capital, to learn what and how much will be done to improve the harbor.

THE STREETS

are being cleaned at last,—the City Engineer having taken "the bull by the horns" in placing men and carts on the work, at the expense of the dilatory and neglectful contractors.

THE POULTRY SHOW,

which closed here last week, was quite a success. The number of entries was large, and nearly all parts of the country were represented. Some 400 coops of fowls, of all descriptions, together with stuffed birds and a variety of small animals, usually kept as "pets," with other miscellaneous articles, all made up an exhibition interesting and attractive. About $3,000 was distributed in prizes. Many of the fowls and birds on exhibition were sold at the close of the show, realizing good prices.

THE BLACK GOWN MOVEMENT

among the members of the Bar, to which I alluded in a previous letter, seems to have "petered out" for want of sufficient enthusiasm; but it seems to have borne one little blossom, as it is announced that Judge Primm will to-day appear upon the Bench of the Criminal Court robed in a black gown.

E. M. D.

THE LEPERS OF TRACADIE.

The Leprosy Mentioned in the Scriptures Blasting a Single Seaside Town for a Hundred Years—Interesting Studies for the Medical Faculty.

St. John, N. B. (Feb. 25), Correspondence of the New York Sun.

Will Americans believe that leprosy, "the eldest daughter of Death," exists on this continent? Though I had seen something to that effect in the Appleton's Cyclopædia, I for one did not believe it before I heard of Tracadie.

This is a small village on the marshy fringe of Gloucester County, New Brunswick, about 25 miles south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Landward, the eye rests on a dreamy, monotonous level, dotted here and there by wretched fishermen's hovels. Seaward, the low line of horizon is broken by no sail, and silence broods over the gloomy spread of waters. Tracadie is of French origin, having been settled by Basque colonists soon after the peace of Utrecht, early in the eighteenth century. It was poor and miserable enough from the first, but God's chosen curse fell upon it, toward 1760, when a vessel from the Levant was wrecked on its shores, and bales of old clothes, teeming with plague germs, were washed upon the sand. A terrible pestilence broke out and decimated three of the surrounding villages, and, what was worse, its seeds remained. From that day to this Tracadie has never been purged of the malady.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that this singular disease is the ancient leprosy, or the *elephantiasis Græcorum*. I will note some of the strange symptoms of this Tracadie distemper. Three stages are distinguished. In the first, the skin puts on a morbid dead whiteness. In the second, it becomes slightly yellow. In the third, it turns to deep red, violet, and sometimes even assumes a greenish tinge. Let us follow a case through these different stages. The patient begins by experiencing a burning fever and racking ague, a stiffness and weakness in the joints, a heaviness in the chest, rushings of blood to the head, and many other sensations of languor. The most remarkable symptom, however, is an utter insensibility to pain. The leper can bear the pricking of a sharp instrument, such as a needle, or knife-blade, into any part of the body without feeling hurt. Instances are given of lepers burning hands and feet without knowing it. In one case it was not till the smell of the charred flesh had attracted the attention of a third person that one of these unfortunate men was rescued from a fire into which he had fallen. Gradually the white appearance of the skin is replaced by yellowish spots, generally the size of a dollar piece. These spots are at first separated from each other, but little by little they extend their circles, until, touching together, they cover the whole body with a mantle of rottenness. Then follows a swelling of the limbs and the bloating of the body from head to foot, until finally the skin, being too much distended, bursts, and ulcers of the most disgusting sort break out. The skin takes a shiny look, as if it were varnished. The flesh between the thumb and forefinger shrivels. The extremities of the hands and feet grow very small, and in some cases toes and fingers drop from their articulations without pain to the sick man. The face is generally very much swollen. The ears, chin, and cheeks are covered with tubercles, hard and red, the size of a large pea. The eyes, half drawn from their sockets, are afflicted with a kind of cataract, which sometimes results in total blindness. In this last stage the color of the skin is usually reddish or purplish. The end, of course, is with the internal organs. The bronchial tubes become obstructed and gorged with tubercle, so that breathing finally becomes a mere whistle, and the patient is every moment threatened with suffocation. The death struggle is appalling beyond that of any other known disease. A devoted priest who has attended some of these cases, declares that they surpass in horror anything he ever witnessed, and ready as he is to fly to the relief of any form of human misery, he prays God never to behold again the death of a leper.

One of my first questions naturally was: Is the disease contagious? And the answer, to my great relief, was a negative. Under the same roof the husband may have it, and the wife not, or *vice versa*. One man had three wives. The first two died of leprosy and the third was tainted by it, while he remained perfectly sound. In one family two or three children are leprous; the rest clean. Servants in the hospital, washer-women, and others have not suffered from the malady.

Tracadie being on the seaboard, and its inhabitants being fishermen, several of these, bearing the seeds of the malady, have escaped to Halifax, Boston, and other places but we have never heard that they communicated the infection anywhere. Indeed, the circumscription of the plague for a 100 years to the narrow geographical limits of Tracadie, is perhaps the most curious feature of this wonderful disease, and one quite apt to give rise to the superstitious suspicion of a curse from heaven. Neither is the sickness at all hereditary. Leprous parents produce hale children. The wife of a certain Robichand was covered with ulcers from sole to crown. She became the mother of a daughter whom she nursed at her own breast. Yet the girl grew up thoroughly clean, married, and all her children are also clean.

Owing to the sparsely settled character of the Province of New Brunswick, it was not until 1844 that the attention of the authorities was drawn to Tracadie. At that date a medical commission was appointed to investigate the disease and report minutely upon it. Subsequently, the Provincial Government ordered the establishment of a Lazar House in the neighboring island of Sheldrake, in the Miramichi River. In 1847, however, this hospital was removed to the mainland, about half a mile from the Parish Church of Tracadie, in a vast enclosure set apart by the Government. The buildings are of wood, all communicating with each other. The hospital itself is a separate building, containing two large halls appropriated to males; two other halls above are devoted to females.

The Hon. Hamilton Gordon, late Governor of New Brunswick, in a work entitled "Wilderness Journeys," was attracted by the terrible problem of Tracadie, and ventured his opinion on the origin of the scourge. He attributes it to the fish diet of the inhabitants, who, in reality, feed almost wholly on herring, potatoes, and turnips, their poverty being so great that there are perhaps not ten families which eat bread. This theory, however, cannot hold, for there are villages all along the coast of New Brunswick, even in close proximity to Tracadie, which, though they are equally poor and underfed, have never experienced the attacks of the insidious malady.

A celebrated French physician, named La Billois, living at Dalhousie, reported, after sixteen months of treatment, that he had cured ten cases by acting as for syphilitic disease, but unfortunately all these patients but one took to their beds again and died soon afterward.

The Hotel Dieu nuns, with their usual intelligence and patience, are making a series of experiments tending to ascertain, if possible, the origin and real nature of the disease. Until now they have made only partial discoveries, and the chances do not seem favorable to a satisfactory solution of the problem.

SOMETHING ABOUT FARMING.

Methods in California in the Early Days.

A writer in the San Jose *Mercury* gives this account of early agricultural methods and implements in California, under the Mission rule:

Plows were roughly fashioned from the stems of small trees, while tree brush was the only material of which harrows were composed. Yokes for cattle were merely poles of a suitable length, lashed to their horns by means of rawhide thongs, and the only vehicles were carts, of which the wheels were sections of logs, and resembled huge cheeses with holes through the centres. Instead of chains, rawhide ropes were used. In fact, at this period, the whole business of plowing and seeding a California farm might be accomplished without the use of iron in any implement, if we except the pole or goad used for driving the cattle; for in the end of this persuader was inserted a small brad or awl.

Relating to these carts, an anecdote is told which may not be out of place here. In a certain section of California the people were greatly annoyed by marauding parties of Indians from the mountains, or wild Indians, as they were called. Now it happened one day that an American who was riding past a grove in which was situated a ranch house, heard issuing from the thicket the most terrible and piercing screams. Hurrying with all speed to the next ranch, he informed the people what he had heard, and that he believed the place was attacked by Indians, and that they were murdering the women and children. The ranchmen bravely responded to his call, and hastily, with such arms as they could collect, hurried back with him to the place, vowing by the way vengeance upon *los piratos y roberos*,—the pirates and robbers. Arriving at the place of the supposed attack, they found no robbers there, but only a couple of tame Indians engaged in the peaceful occupation of hauling fence poles with two of these carts propelled by oxen, and as wheels and axles were composed entirely of wood, and no lubricating material used, a great screeching was the consequence.

The manner of plowing was peculiar. To every pair of oxen there was two men—Indians. The business of one were to hold the one-handled plow upright, and also to use the persuader, or goad, while the other acted in the capacity of guide, marching solemnly just in front of the team. These plowmen were accustomed to wear only the boots and pants provided by Dame Nature. A *serape* (blanket with slit in the centre), and an old broad brimmed *sombrero* (hat) completed their outfit. Sometimes the plow-holder acted as guide to those in the rear, as frequently there were six plows running in the same field. The furrows were mere scratches, being four or five inches wide and about three in depth.

The harvesting was accomplished in the same primitive fashion, the grain being cut with sickles and stacked in a small circular enclosure, having space between the stack and fence for a passage or roadway. Into this a band of horses was driven, two or three mounted drivers being among them, whooping and yelling like madmen. Round and round the stack went the flying band, the grain meantime being thrown on the ground for them to run over. After a few hours' exercise of this kind, the horses were turned out, the threshed straw thrown over the fence, more of the unthreshed grain spread on the ground, the horses again turned in, again the wild, mad chase performed, and so on until the stack was finished.

The threshed grain was then imperfectly separated from the chaff and dirt by carrying it upon high scaffolds and pouring it down while the wind was blowing. This, it will be perceived, was the process practiced three thousand years ago. Though poor and rude the plan, still, owing to the fertility of the soil, crops fair in quantity and quality were obtained, and the *padres, madres, senoritas, hombres, and Indios* (Indians)—these latter being peons and performing nearly all the labor—were enabled to luxuriate on *tortillas*, onions, beans, &c., to their hearts' content.

COUNTING TWENTY-FIVE.

How the Wife of a Utica Editor Curbed his Ungovernable Temper.

From the Utica Herald.

I found the cherished face of Maria Ann wreathed in smiles, the other evening, when I returned from my arduous daily toil. (I am engaged as standing man at a saloon. So many candidates are treating, that the saloon-keeper hires six of us to be treated. We all drink with every candidate who comes in, and it makes business pretty brisk.)

Said my chosen one, "Joshua, I am afraid you do not always find me an angel in disposition."

Said I, "That's so—hic—my dear, I don't seldom find you 'nangel in—in anything."

"And," she added, "you are not always the most pleasant man in the world."

I did not feel called on to reply.

"Now," said she, "read that."

She had cut an item from the columns of some paper wherein a demented writer told about some impossible woman who, being troubled with a bad temper, counted twenty-five every time she got provoked, and thus became a sweet, amiable, and dearly loved ornament of the house of her delighted husband. I read the article as well as the condition of my head would allow, and remarked, "Bosh."

Maria Ann paid no attention to me, but unfolded her plan. She said that every time I got mad I should count twenty-five, and every time she got mad she would count twenty-five. I asked her who she thought would pay our rent while we sat and counted twenty-five, over and over all day long. Then she said I was always raising objections to her plans for our mutual improvement, and I said I was not, and she said I was enough to try the patience of a saint, and I said she was too and she came for me, and I told her to count twenty-five; but she forgot all about that and just tallied one in my left eye.

Then I was going to remonstrate with the poker, and she told me to count twenty-five, and I said I would not; but I did before she had pulled more than half my hair out. Then she made me count twenty-five over and over, until I was out of breath, and felt real pleasant and good-natured. So we went to supper. Now, the cat was curled up in my chair, but I did not see it until I sat down; and I did not see it then, but I was pretty sure it was there, in fact, I knew it was there as well as I wanted to, and more too. I felt inclined to rise up suddenly, but, as I gathered to spring, she brandished the tea-pot and murmured: "Joshua, your temper is rising; count twenty-five, or I'll break your head;" and that cat was drawing a map of the Tenth Ward with her claws around behind me with the streets and boundaries marked in my blood. I rose to explain, and said, "My dear: I—" but she caromed on my head with a well-shot tea-cup, and sprinkled my face with a quart of hot tea, and I sat down and counted twenty-five; but it killed the cat. The old fellow died hard, though. I could feel him settle as his nine lives went out one by one.

A few days' practice of this rule, under the loving instructions of Maria Ann, has enabled me to conquer my temper completely. Nobody can get me mad now, I am in a state of perpetual calm, and I want to see the man that wrote the story. I want to fit him for the hands of an undertaker, and make a demand for mourning goods among his friends. Then I can die happy counting twenty-five.

The Fate of the Kooka Insurgents.

The Bombay *Gazette* says: "The circumstantial account given by the Lahore paper of the way in which the Kooka insurrection has been stamped out leaves us, unhappily, no choice but to accept as true that 65 out of 69 prisoners captured were blown away from guns by order of the highest civil authorities in the district, Mr. Forsyth, the Commissioner, and Mr. Cowan, the Deputy Commissioner, of Umballa. It is with the greatest reluctance that we are forced to believe in the accuracy of this terrible story; for everywhere out of Punjab the punishment which is there looked upon as righteous retribution will be condemned as excessive in proportion to the offence, and in England it will be denounced as something very much like a massacre."

The *Times of India* says: "It is with much regret that we find it fully confirmed that sixty-five of the Kooka raiders were blown away from guns at Kotla-Malair, in presence of the British Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Jullundhur and the Superintendent of Police. The presence of British officials at this ceremony is *de facto* to make the act, in the eyes of the spectators, the act of the British Government. We cannot conceive anything more short-sighted or politically unwise. In the first place, that the act was committed in a native State will hardly be considered at home, whatever may be thought of it here, as a sufficient excuse for putting men to death from whom no danger was to be expected, and without any trial; and the second place, it is to give a body of men numbering not less than 100,000, all more or less fanatical in their character, an excuse for hostility toward our Government and our people, which may cause serious consequences in the future."

The Sutro Tunnel.

From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise, Feb. 25.

The Sutro Tunnel is now a distance of 2,751 feet, in ground which is not only very hard, but which also works very badly. Shaft No. 1 is now down 107 feet. They have not been able to do much at sinking for a few days, on account of the great quantity of water coming in, but they will start up their machinery on the shaft to-day. Shaft No. 2 is down 185 feet, in favorable ground, with very little water. The engine will start up at this shaft, also, to-day. Shaft No. 3 is down 110 feet; the ground is very hard, but no water is coming in. Shaft No. 4 is down 100 feet. They were engaged all the week in timbering the shaft, and the work was probably finished last night. The influx of water in this shaft is very strong, but the machinery will be put up on it this week, when they will again be able to make good progress.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 6.

There are no very prominent features in the money markets, either local or general. In New York, there has been a relaxation of the stringency, owing probably to the release of some of the greenbacks that have been locked up. The consequence has been a rise in the price of stocks which seems too rapid to last, and as the money market of New York will probably become more stringent from legitimate causes before the 1st of April, the rise in stocks seems a little premature. The railroads of the whole country will, however, have a good business in the spring, and stocks will probably appreciate in May, from more legitimate causes.

In the local money market the supply of funds is fair yet, but as shown by the bank statement, the loans are already large, and the prospect is that as deposits are drawn down in the activity of spring trade, money will work closer.

Exchange was firmer in this market to-day, though sales were made between banks at about the same figures as yesterday, viz.: From 50c to 75c per $1,000 discount. In Cincinnati, New York exchange is firmer, and sells between banks at 50c discount, and in St. Louis at 75c per $1,000 discount.

The amount of currency going to the country from this city is light yet, though a good many small remittances are being made to banks in the lumber and wheat sections of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The $20,000,000 of "called" bonds of the second series of 1862 will cease to bear interest on to-morrow, March 7, and on the 20th an additional $20,000,000 will cease to bear interest.

The Market Fire Insurance Company, of New York, rendered insolvent by the fire in this city, is paying 35 per cent on the first dividend to its creditors, and the Receiver intimates he can pay 20 per cent more in 60 or 90 days, thus making 55 per cent in all.

RECUPERATION OF CHICAGO'S TRADE.

The recuperative activity of the trade of Chicago is shown by the fact that, for some weeks past, the daily clearings of the banks have been about equal to the volume of the clearings for the corresponding time of last year. Up to the date of the fire, the volume of bank clearings had been steadily increasing from year to year, and had it not been for the disaster, would probably have been much larger now than they are, but, if we may accept these clearings as a correct index of the volume of trade, it is now just about what it was a year ago, or, in other words, it is a year behind what it would have been.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

An error which appeared this morning in our summary of the statements of the National Banks of this city did injustice to the *Manufacturers' National Bank*, by making its deposits appear $429,498 instead of the true amount $1,662,492. This error, of course, caused another one in the calculation of the percentage of cash means to deposits. The *Manufacturers'* was well managed, not only in the trying situation to all banks at the time of the fire, but has been managed with equal ability since. In justice, therefore, to the *Manufacturers'* and also to furnish a correct record for those who keep our periodical bank statements for reference, we reprint the corrected table.

There is a difference of opinion among bankers as to whether the "premiums on bonds" should be counted as an "available asset." In cases where the bank is buying and selling bonds, and the "premium" mentioned in the statement is on these bonds, as is known to be the case with several of the banks in this city, the premium account does show an available asset readily convertible into cash. But where the premium is on bonds deposited to secure circulation it is still a real asset, but not available until the bank goes into liquidation. In the corrected statement printed below the calculation of the percentage of "cash means," to deposits is made *exclusive* of all premiums, and the term "cash means" is to be understood as including only cash and securities on hand and amounts due from other banks:

Banks.	Loans, discounts and overdrafts.	Bonds deposited with U.S. Treasurer.	Cash and securities on hand.	Checks on City Banks.	Due from other B'ks.	Premiums on bonds.	Office fixtures and real estate.	Expenses, taxes, and losses.	Deposits.	Capital.	Surplus and other Undivided Profits.	Circulation.	Re-Discounts.	Percentage of Cash Means to Deposits, Feb. 27, 1872.	Percentage of Cash Means to Deposits, Dec. 26, 1871.
Union National Bank	$3,765,357	[illegible]	$1,477,318	$219,090	$794,914	$20,018	$105,876	$22,783	$4,987,827	$750,000	$465,941	$600,000	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
First National Bank	2,619,121	[illegible]	1,069,415	[illegible]	687,539	43,616	204,470	9,422	3,605,508	1,000,000	279,761	530,875	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third National Bank	2,717,060	[illegible]	801,015	[illegible]	731,020	....	6,000	17,725	3,564,936	750,000	246,855	600,000	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	420,104	2,998	3,302	4,570	1,866,664	500,000	126,786	450,000	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	623,304	....	....	8,174	1,611,497	450,000	471,475	374,500	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
German National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	183,840	....	2,500	6,543	1,463,216	550,000	75,624	416,600	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturers' National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	300,650	41,304	12,880	10,445	1,662,492	500,000	13,060	411,640	52,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	344,811	....	....	....	1,802,866	500,000	204,625	448,900	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifth National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	401,811	....	66,473	4,783	1,136,077	500,000	123,380	449,950	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exchange National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	220,015	39,735	2,000	1,551	793,309	500,000	16,122	450,000	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	186,193	....	4,000	9,614	716,018	100,000	87,192	97,500	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	163,802	....	7,000	7,000	963,531	250,000	109,532	140,800	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
City National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	163,390	....	80,790	5,330	818,731	200,000	60,225	221,500	98,183	[illegible]	[illegible]
Traders' National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	146,351	....	....	2,071	642,364	200,000	87,318	110,700	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	106,022	30,789	2,898	5,346	1,081,725	400,000	12,497	158,400	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank of Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	111,467	13,945	3,938	11,958	522,153	300,000	21,950	82,000	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourth National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	139,856	14,000	4,718	8,801	350,900	200,000	12,679	180,000	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	138,333	23,255	25,679	6,383	906,622	250,000	14,470	222,300	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Stock Yards National Bank	170,112	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	157,570	6,320	30,673	2,257	276,909	100,000	21,180	89,000	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	$22,274,943	$7,012,600	$6,800,825	$1,186,188	$6,417,383	$233,900	$610,067	$164,122	$27,642,306	$8,050,000	$2,408,229	$6,074,665	$150,783	Average.. [illegible]	[illegible]
Statement December 26, 1871	18,841,446	6,815,100	6,939,667	1,974,617	7,271,582	226,006	686,303	841,160	28,160,143	7,950,000	2,135,747	5,727,475	63,957	Average.. [illegible]	[illegible]
Statement October 28, 1871	21,423,5[illegible]	6,968,100	6,367,967	3,711,415	4,961,191	170,218	730,348	241,114	27,475,930	7,900,000	2,282,650	5,889,350	98,957	Average.. [illegible]	[illegible]

PRIVATE BANK STATEMENTS.

Something over $10,000,000 of deposits are supposed to be held by the private bankers and banks organized under State charters, in the city, and yet none of these are subject to any official examination, nor are they required to make any statements showing their condition. It would doubtless be found beneficial to all really sound and worthy institutions if they would establish the custom of making voluntary statements of their condition, attested by the affidavits of the officers, though, of course, these statements would not carry the same weight as though the banks were liable to be called upon any day by a Bank Examiner, as the Nationals are.

MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGES.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* mentions the arrival there of large delegations from Omaha and Council Bluffs in regard to railroad bridges, &c., at that point. The Council Bluffs people contend that the initial point of the Union Pacific Railroad is, under the law, at Council Bluffs. It was so admitted at first, and the company bought a large amount of property at Council Bluffs for the purpose of building there. But Omaha was more kind to the company than Council Bluffs, and in consideration of its courtesy the railroad company built the depot at Omaha. The railroads from the east ending at Council Bluffs, refuse to carry passengers across the bridge, and the Union Pacific Company proposes to do is to send a dummy engine over the bridge to take the cars across to Omaha. Against this all the companies on the east side of the river protest. Some of them hope to get connections with the other Pacific railroads, and are preparing to make those connections when the other Pacific roads have been completed. The people of Clinton, Iowa, are greatly agitated over the prospect. It would seem that the Clinton Bridge bill, which was amended in the Senate, so as to authorize the building of bridges nearly everywhere, will be so further amended as to separate the bridges by a distance of five miles. The proposed amendment would not allow the new bridges to be built within five miles of each other, or within five miles of any existing bridge. The result would be that Clinton, Iowa, in whose interest the bill was originally introduced, would not get a bridge.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations for buying and selling in this market this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6's of '81	115¼	115¾
5-20's of '62	111¼	111¾
" '64	111¼	111½
" '65	112¼	112¾
" '65 Jan and July	110¾	111
" '67 " "	112½	112¾
" '68 " "	112½	11[illegible]
10-40's	107¼	107¾
United States five per cent's	108¾	
United States Currency 6's		
Northern Pacific gold 7-30's		100&int
Chicago City 7's		100
Cook County 7's		100
Gold Exchange		110¼
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)		109@110½
Gold and Gold Coupons	109¾	110¼
Land Warrants, 160's	175	185
" 120's	132	142
Agricultural College Land Scrip		173-175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Gold dull at 110¼@110½. Loans were at 4, 5, and 3 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $26,000,000.

Governments strong and higher with an improved demand and small supply. Speculation on the Stock Exchange was irregular in the early dealings, and an unsettled feeling prevailed. Pacific Mail was the feature, opening weak at 63. This was caused by the injunction which was procured late last night, preventing the officers of the company from speculating with the company's funds. The removal of the injunction was announced soon after the opening of the market, and the next sale was at 62. Before the close it sold at 63½. Next in point of interest were Pacific Mail, Northwestern, Rock Island, Lake Shore, Erie, Wabash and Union Pacific, and in the semi-speculative list the Canton Land Company. The latter sold up to 90¼. The market at the close was buoyant, and the best prices of the day were current.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad in Boston to-day, the following were unanimously elected Directors for ensuing year: Horace F. Clark, New York; Augustus Schell, New York; James H. Banker, New York; Oliver Ames, Boston; Oakes Ames, Boston; E. H. Robbins, Boston; G. M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; G. M. Pullman, Chicago; John Duff, Boston; Elisha Atkins, Boston; L. P. Morton, N. Y.; James Brooks, N. Y.; Sidney Dillon, N. Y.; C. S. Bushnell, New Haven; F. Gordon Dexter, Boston. The Government Directors are as follows: B. F. Wade, Ohio; J. F. Wilson, Iowa; Hiram Price, Iowa; J. C. S. Harrison, Indiana; David S. Ruddick, Tennessee. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were elected: President, Horace F. Clark, N. Y.; Vice President, John Duff, Boston; Treasurer, E. H. Rollins, Concord, N. H.; Auditor, H. B. Wilbur.

Money active early in the day, caused by two prominent banks calling in loans. As high as 7 per cent gold was paid in some instances. The market closed steady at 6@7 per cent.

Sterling, 109¾.

Governments:			
Coups, '81	115¾	Coups, '67	112½
Coups, '62	111¼	Coups, '68	112½
Coups, '64	111¼	10-40's	
Coups, '65	112	Currency 6's	11[illegible]
Coups, '65, new	110¾		
State Bonds:			
Missouris	94¾	Old Virginias	52
Old Tennessees	66¾	Old North Carolinas	35½
New Tennessees	66½	New N. Carolinas	19½
New Virginias	66		
Stocks:			
Canton	89½	New Jersey Central	112½
Western Union Tel	70¾	St. Paul	58¾
Quicksilver	36½	St. Paul preferred	78¾
Adams Express	93½	Wabash	75¾
Wells & Fargo Ex	62	Wabash preferred	87
American Express	65½	Fort Wayne	97
United States Ex	66¾	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	63	Terre Haute pref	54
New York Central	99½	Chicago & Alton	117
N. Y. Central scrip	95½	Chi. & Alton pref	118
Erie	33¼	Ohio & Mississippi	45
Erie preferred	60	Cin., Col. & Cleve	88
Harlem	107	Chicago, Bur. & Q.	136
Harlem preferred	125	Lake Shore	93½
Reading	114½	Indiana Central	23¾
Michigan Central	118	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh	90½	Union Pacific	36¾
Northwestern	79½	Union Pac. bonds	90½
Northwestern pref	92½	Cen. Pacific bonds	102½
Rock Island	113½		

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 6.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	4,205	3,053	3,735	4,069
Wheat, bu	3,880	15,775	1,807	1,624
Corn, bu	62,760	15,738	17,761	4,706
Oats, bu	21,560	9,018	5,359	2,274
Rye, bu	2,094	....	357	....
Barley, bu	5,900	2,340	3,527	850
Grass seed, lbs	222,750	36,560	28,943	63,864
Broom corn, lbs	14,000	61,228	1,272	1,500
Cured meats, lbs	77,920	42,824	2,138,644	802,328
Beef, brls	60	68	25	....
Pork, brls	1,340	41	343	2,089
Lard, lbs	280,780	118,980	718,059	74,950
Tallow, lbs	11,960	23,124	41,000	92,275
Butter, lbs	28,965	24,325	11,409	26,875
D. hogs, No	1,080	555	1,111	110
Live hogs, No	8,925	3,386	5,185	2,593
Cattle, No	2,112	1,829	753	880
Sheep, No	1,630	2,444	1,035	1,219
Hides, lbs	95,170	98,775	91,714	44,560
Highwines, brls	302	107	219	338
Wool, lbs	154,650	28,570	162,162	29,740
Potatoes, bu	4,920	1,153	....	....
Lumber, m	461	83	313	1,378
Shingles, m	460	940	1,045	1,253
Lath, m	130	....	5	96
Salt, brls	....	1,610	443	725

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 462 bu wheat; 425 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 1 car wheat; 113 cars corn; 4 cars oats; 1 car barley. Total, 119 cars, or 48,000 bu.

The Master in Chancery (H. Woodbridge, Esq.,) gives notice that from the 11th of March to the 12th of April, inclusive, he will receive proofs of loss from parties interested in the grain burned up in elevators in the great fire of October last. The burned grain was sold soon after the fire, and the money is now awaiting division among its owners. Every person interested should at once file his claim.

There was a rather light attendance on 'Change to-day, but a fair amount of trading, and some of the markets were firmer, in decided reaction from the weakness of yesterday. The recent weakness has brought out buyers in pork, wheat, and corn.

Lake freights were quiet but firm at yesterday's rate, at 12½c for corn by sail to Buffalo, and 18c for do to Oswego. One charter was reported for corn, but neither name nor destination were stated.

Highwines were quiet, but a shade firmer, with buyers at 85½c and holders at 85½c. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 85½c.

Dressed hogs were quiet, but firm at yesterday's prices. A total of 760 head were sold, at $5.00@5.10 for fair to choice lots, and $5.12½ for a few extra light.

Provisions were active and stronger, principally in mess pork, which seems to have at last reached a point where capitalists deem it safe to take hold. A lively trade was transacted at the Evening Board last night; and this morning the market opened active on May options at the closing prices of yesterday. Soon holders became satisfied that the demand was something more than a mere spurt among the short interest, and then they advanced their views 10@20c per brl, which appreciation was fully conceded by buyers. The parties who are now taking hold of pork have been our most prominent buyers in former years, carrying most of the pork into the summer season, but have let it severely alone this winter till now. They were probably satisfied—also warned by past experience—that there was no use in attempting to prevent a long fall, and the event proved their judgment to be correct. It now remains to be seen whether or not they have succeeded in striking it at the ebb-tide, which most of the bears thought would not be reached on the gauge. Lard was also a shade firmer, in sympathy with pork, but was not active. Meats were quiet and unchanged, the movement in pork engrossing the attention of operators to the exclusion of all else. The market on pork closed easier than the extreme, when the latest New York telegram was read, at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $11.80; do seller April, $11.95; do seller May, $12.15; do seller June, $12.35; prime mess, $11.25@11.40. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.62½@8.65; do seller April, $8.70@8.75; do seller May, $8.85@8.90; do seller June, $9.00. Green meats held at 3½c for shoulders; and 6½@8c for hams. Dry-salted meats firmer at 4½@4¾c for shoulders; 5¾c for rough sides; 6¼@6c for short ribs; 6¾c for short clear. Boxed meats ½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6@6½c. Sweet-pickled hams, 7¾@9c. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 7c for short ribs; 7¾c for short clear; and 11c for hams. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $22.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 750 brls mess pork, seller March, or cash, at $11.85; 2,000 brls do at $11.80; 1,500 brls do at $11.75; 1,000 brls do at $11.72½; 700 brls do at $11.70; 3,000 brls do at $11.65; 100 brls do. seller April, at $12.10; 250 brls do at $12.05; 1,250 brls do at $12.00; 2,000 brls do at $11.90; 1,000 brls do at $11.85; 1,500 brls do at $11.80; 1,000 brls do at $11.72½; 4,000 brls do seller May at $12.25; 500 brls do at $12.20; 2,500 brls do at $12.17½; 500 brls do at $12.16; 1,500 brls do at $12.15; 2,000 brls do at $12.12½; 2,000 brls do at $12.10; 1,000 brls do at $12.05; 500 brls do at $12.02½; 7,750 brls do at $12.00; 250 brls do seller May and June, at $12.25; 500 brls do seller June, at $12.37½; 700 brls do at $12.20. Total, 40,100 brls. 1,050 tcs lard at $8.62½; 500 tcs do seller April at $8.75; 700 tcs do at $8.70; 500 tcs do seller May, at $8.85; 40,000 lbs shoulders at 4¾c.

Flour was dull. The higher grades were unchanged, but the shipping grades were weak, owing to a reported decline of 6d per brl in Liverpool. Our stocks are, however, less than ever before known at this season of the year, and it would be difficult to force a decline. Sales to-day were 105 brls white winter extras at $9.00; 100 brls do at $8.70; 38 brls do at $8.00; 100 brls spring extras at $6.70; 200 brls do at $6.50; 50 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $5.20; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.75; 60 brls (low) do at $3.50. Total, 953 brls. Also, 40 tons bran at $16.00 on track.

Wheat was rather less active than yesterday, but decidedly firmer at a further decline of ⅛c, in spite of a report that Liverpool was again lower, with a dull and inactive New York market. The extreme weakness of yesterday brought numerous orders to buy at the decline, and the market was one of the most active known since the fire, except that of yesterday. Of course, the demand was altogether speculative, the short interest wanting to fill in at a profit. The decline in Liverpool on wheat and 6d on flour prevented buying for shipment, and kept the local millers out, though they are bare of stocks. The recent marked decline in the price of wheat in Liverpool indicates that the British dealers do not expect to be obliged to take much of our current crop. Indeed, a letter received this morning from a prominent dealer on the other side states that, at the time of writing, the local deliveries were large, and the prospect that they would not need to draw on the United States to any great extent, while favorable weather promised a good crop next autumn. The writer saw nothing to sustain prices. During the time the letter was in transit Liverpool declined 6d per 100 lbs, and is still 6c per bu below the relative price here, on the basis of *lake* shipment after the 1st of May, though our own market has declined so much. It is certain that the bulls in wheat here have recently lost confidence, though many have taken hold freely during the break, in hopes of a reaction from the weakness. The same feeling seems to obtain in New York, where the market has been quoted neglected and weak for several days past. The market for seller April opened at $1.24½; fell off ⅛c; advanced to $1.24¾, and closed at $1.24½. Seller the month sold at $1.22@1.23¼; seller last half do at $1.23¼@1.23¾, and seller May at $1.28¼@1.29c, all closing with buyers at the inside. Seller June sold at $1.30. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.28@1.29; No. 3 do at $1.15@1.16, and rejected do at $1.06@1.07, the inside for regular. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 spring (fresh receipts) at $1.23½; 5,000 bu do at $1.23¼; 15,000 bu do at $1.23; 25,000 bu do at $1.22½; 35,000 bu do at $1.22½; 20,000 bu do at $1.22½; 15,000 bu do at $1.22¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.21¾. Total, 121,600 bu.

Corn was moderately active, and firm at an advance of ⅛@⅜c on the lowest point touched yesterday, though New York was quoted dull, with a canal full to hear from on the opening of navigation. The cause of the better feeling was a natural reaction, as in the case of wheat. The decline of yesterday was so sharp as to bring out many buyers. That drop, by the by, was probably caused by a concerted bear movement; not the presence of corn on track in large quantities, as stated. Most of that corn coming in yesterday had been bought to arrive, and will be loaded into vessels as rapidly as possible by parties who intend to ship it out in the spring. Track corn is weak, nevertheless; it sold down to 35½c to-day, while corn in store was higher. About 100 cars of it were sold yesterday afternoon, to proceed direct to Detroit. This morning the market opened at 37½c seller April, declined ⅛c, and recovered to 37¾c at the close. Seller the month or cash No. 2 closed at 35½@37⅛c. Seller May sold at 41¼@41⅝c, closing at 41⅝c. Seller May and June sold at 41¼@41⅝c; seller June at 41½@41⅝c, and seller July at 42½@43c. Cash sales were reported of 14,000 bu No. 2 at 37½c; 15,000 bu do at 37⅜c; 70,000 bu do at 37¼c; 15,000 bu do at 37⅛c; 55,000 bu do at 37c; 4,000 bu on track at 36½c; 4,800 bu do at 36c; 4,000 bu do at 35½c. Total 181,800 bu.

Oats were dull and a shade easier, with few buyers and several parties anxious to sell. The market was little better than nominal, at 30½@31c seller the month; 31⅛@31½c seller April; 34½c seller May, and 34½@35c seller June, closing weak. Cash sales were 10,000 bu at 31c; 5,000 bu at 30⅞c; 650 bu by sample, at 31½c, and 600 bu do at 32c. Total, 16,200 bu.

Rye was dull and easier at ½c for regular No. 2, and about 72½c for fresh receipts of do. Other grades entirely nominal. Sales were 800 bu by sample at 73½c, and 400 bu do at 72½c.

Barley was very weak, declining some 4c from the prices of yesterday, under large offerings, which nobody seemed to want. The market has been sustained for some time past by desperate efforts on the part of a few holders, and they let go to-day, not caring to carry the load any longer. Seller April opened with one sale at 56½c, rapidly declined to 53½c, and closed dull, No. 2 being nominal at about 53c. Other grades are unquotable. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 56c; 5,000 bu do at 54½c; 5,000 bu do at 54c; 400 bu, by sample, at 63c; 400 bu do at 55c. Total, 12,400 bu.

Walter Brown & Son, of New York, say in their monthly wool circular:

In recording the course of the market during February, we again note a further advance in nearly all descriptions of wool. The month opened with continued activity and hardening prices, and as soon as it was ascertained that, at the London sales, which commenced on the 8th ult., a further rise had occurred, a corresponding advance here became a settled fact; and later advices from England served to establish a still higher basis of values.

The high prices prevailing in the markets of the world has drawn out all the available supplies, notwithstanding which the fact is clearly apparent that there is a large deficiency, to meet which we have the alternative of drawing from foreign sources by paying a little more than the foreign manufacturer, or by checking consumption through the means of a lessened production of woollen goods.

From our European advices, we find the situation is discussed in a cheerful tone, and no indication is made that any branch of manufacture is unprofitable. The advance in the raw material is regarded as quite legitimate, and which, it is concluded, will be maintained for some time to come.

In regard to our own approaching clip, it seems very probable that higher prices will rule than many are now willing to admit. Contracts for wool on sheep's back have been made in several of the Western States on the basis of 65c to 70c for Ohio washed wools, and we learn that growers are not eager to dispose of their clips at these rates. Already considerable excitement is said to exist.

Fell & Drake, of New York, write as follows, under date of March 2, 1872:

The exports of breadstuffs to Europe for the week ending last night are as follows:

Total shipments of wheat to Europe, 144,201 bu (176,859 bu less than last week); Liverpool, 122,165 bu; London, 22,135 bu.

Total shipments of corn, 194,834 bu (67,638 bu less than last week); Liverpool, 37,138 bu; London, 29,562 bu; Bristol, 7,634 bu; Cork, for orders, 115,218 bu; Antwerp, 1,593 bu; Stettin, 11,323 bu.

Total shipments of flour, 1,515 brls (1,113 brls more than last week); Liverpool, 10 brls; Bristol, 1,500 brls; Antwerp, 5 brls.

LATEST.

In the afternoon there was very little doing, and little change in prices. Wheat closed at about $1.24½ seller April; and corn at 37½c, same option. The latter was slightly weakened by the failure of one firm that was long on corn, the total depreciation on which, within the past week, is scarcely less than half a million dollars.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 6.

BUTTER—A good demand exists for the better grades of butter and the market continues firm at full prices, as the supply is light and barely sufficient to meet the current wants of the city trade. In the absence of any speculative inquiry, and with only a light demand for shipment, common and medium goods are much neglected, and the market is lacking in strength. The following prices were current: Strictly choice dairy, 25@27c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common, 7@14c.

BAGGING—The only perceptible change in the market for goods coming under this head was an advance of ½c in single gunnies, the present rates being 19½@20½c. Grain bags continue reasonably active and are firm at the quoted prices. Burlaps and wool sacks remain steady. We quote: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 18½@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market was unchanged. An active business was done—chiefly on local account—and previous prices were sustained. We quote: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₱ brl, 3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

BEANS—Prime navy beans are scarce and the few offering find buyers at $2.25@2.50. Good to choice medium are also in rather light supply and, under a steady, fair demand, the market rules firm at the quotations. Common descriptions are plenty and remain dull. Prices range as follows: $1.60@1.75 for common; $1.85@2.12½ for fair to choice medium, and at $2.25@2.50 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is very quiet, but steady. We quote: Common, $40.00@70.00 ₱ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl, $140.00@180.00.

COOPERAGE—Is quiet and steady. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.35; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—Really fine factory cheese are comparatively scarce, and the few on hand are being held with great firmness. Of common qualities the supply is liberal, but there are no fears of a surplus, and dealers do not seem particularly anxious to realize save at very full prices. There is a fair business doing at the annexed quotations: New York factory, genuine, 17½@18c; do, imitation, 15½@16c; Western factory, 13@15c; Ohio factory, 16c.

COAL—Remains quiet and steady at prices that have been current for a month. We continue to quote: Lehigh, prepared, $12.00@12.50; Lehigh, lump, $11.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Mineral, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—Is firmer. The supply is light, and sales are effected at $7.50@8.75.

EGGS—Under continued liberal receipts prices are steadily working downward. There was a large demand to-day, but the market was weak at 16@17c.

FRUITS—DRIED—The market was again reported fairly active, and prices were firm—especially so for domestic varieties, the stocks of which are light. Apples are still advancing. We quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 11@12½c; French, do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½; apples, new Southern, 8½@9c; do, new Western, 8½@9c; do, new Michigan, 10@11c.

FISH—Both lake and saltwater fish were in good request, and the general market was firm at the quotations. The stocks are ample, and a satisfactory business is doing at the annexed quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No 1, 40@45c; boxed herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—The green fruit trade was reported dull, oranges and apples being the only descriptions for which there was anything like an active inquiry. Prices were steady and unchanged, ranging as follows: Apples, from store, $5.00@5.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.00@5.50; oranges, Messina, ₱ box, $5.50@6.00.

GROCERIES—There was a weaker feeling in sugars to-day, in sympathy with New York, and refined grades were "off" an ⅛c all around. Coffees were quiet and easy. Syrups were firm, with an advancing tendency. Rice, soaps, spices, and other goods in this line, were comparatively steady. Business was active at the subjoined quotations:

CANDLES—Star, 18½@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 24½@25c; prime do, at 23½@24c; good, at 23@23½c; common, at 20½@22c; O. G. Java, at 29@33c; Singapore, at 25@26c; Costa Rica, at 24½@25½c; Miracaibo, at 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 8@8½c; Carolina, at 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12½@13½c; A, standard, at 12@12½c; A, No. 2, at 11⅞@12c; B, at 11¾@11⅞c; XC, at 11¾@11⅞c; C, at 11½@11¾c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 10@10½c; New Orleans do, at 9½@11c; molasses, do at 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@60c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; New Orleans, at 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 21½@22c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6½c; standard, at 6½@6½c; german mottled, at 7½@7½c; White Lilly, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 8½@7c; brown Windsor, at 9½@9½c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, at 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—Dealers report no improvement in the demand, and as the arrivals continue liberal the market remains weak and unsettled. There was only a limited movement at the following quotations, which are the wholesale prices paid by dealers. On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.00@13.50; prairie do, loose pressed, $12.00@12.50; prairie pressed, $9.50@9.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $10.00@11.00; prairie, loose, $8.00@9.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were firm, the supply continuing light, and short of the demand. Eastern and local tanners were operating, at the following prices: Green salted cured, light, 11c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 60@65c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Remain firm at the quoted prices:

Horse-shoe iron	4½c	
Bar iron	4 5-10@4 7-10	rates
Heavy band	5 1-10@5 3-10	rates
Light band	5 5-10@5 7-10	rates
Hoop	5 8-10@6	rates
Oval	5 1-10@5 3-10	rates
Round and square	4 5-10@4 7-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@5 6-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	rates
Russia, No. 1, stained	18	rates
Sheet iron	5 3-4@6	rates
Norway nailrods	7 1-2@8 1-2	rates
German plow steel	9 @12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4@12 1-2	rates
Spring and tire steel	9 @11	rates

LEATHER—Domestic leather was fairly active, and prices were firm at the late advance. The stocks are reported light here and at the East, and there are indications of a further upward movement. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	.37@ .39	Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Country harness	.34@ .36	Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	.35@ .37
Line city, ₱ lb	.39@ .42	Rough upper, 14 to 16 lbs	.32@ .34
Kip, ₱ lb	.80@ 1.00	Rough upper, damaged	.28@ .30
Kip, veals	1.00@ 1.15	Buffalo slaughter sole	.32@ .35
City upper No. 1, ₱ ft	.26@ .29		
City upper No. 2, ₱ ft	.25@ .27		
Country upper, No. 1	.23@ .26		
Collar, ₱ ft	.21@ .23		
Calf, city	$1.25@ 1.45		

OAK.

Calf	$1.20@ 1.50	French calf, Jodot	$63.00@85.00
Kip, No. 1, medium	.90@ 1.00	French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75@ .85	French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@ 2.20
Harness	.40@ .45	French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.10
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	.34@ .36	French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.60@ 2.00
Buffalo slaughter sole No. 1	.31@ .33	French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—The demand continues good. Common boards are scarce, and prices well sustained, but on other common lumber a slight decline has recently taken place, owing to the expectation of a large supply on the opening of navigation. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	26.00
Common flooring, dressed second	22.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	38.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	29.00@30.00
Common boards	22.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00
Fencing	18.00@19.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	20.00@28.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.25@ 4.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.37½@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The price of tin plate was to-day advanced 50c all around—the result of a corresponding advance recently established at the East. Other goods in this line were without decided change, though increased firmness is noted in nearly all descriptions. We now quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.50; do 12x12, $14.00; do 14x20, $14.50; do roofing, IC, $13.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 37c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; way as high as 27@28c have been obtained, but 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

NAILS—The market was firm at $5.25 rates: 10d to 60d per keg, $5.25; 8d per keg, $5.50; 6d per keg, $5.75; 4d per keg, $6.00; 3d per keg, $6.75; fine 3d per keg, $8.00; blue 2d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $7.50.

OILS—Nothing new deserving special mention was developed in this market. There is a steadily increasing movement in the leading oils, and the quoted prices are well sustained all around. We repeat our list as follows: Carbon, 24½@25c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 95c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 98c.

POTATOES—Common mixed lots sold at 75@85c, and good to choice straight lots at 90c@$1.00 from store. The supply is large and the demand liberal.

POULTRY—Remains steady and fairly active at about former rates, sales making at the following quotations: Chickens, dressed, ₱ dozen, $3.50@4.75; turkeys, do, ₱ lb, 10@13c; geese, do, ₱ dozen, $8.00@11.00; do, live, $9.00@12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50.

SALT—Is quiet and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.20, and diamond C, $2.40 ₱ brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was less active, but steady at $2.50@2.60 for common to $3.10 for prime. Clover was quiet at $5.50@5.75; and $6.00 for mammoth. Millet is quotable at 85@90c; Hungarian at 90c@$1.00; and flax at $1.65@1.80.

TEAS—Only a limited business was doing in this market, and values were nominally unchanged. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@63c; good, 60@74c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 73@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 78@95c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.43; choice to extra leaf Japan, 98c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored, natural leaf Japan, 50@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Dealers report a steady fair movement at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@65c.

WOOD—Dealers report a steady, fair inquiry at

WOOD—The demand continues steadily fair and the market remains firm as previously quoted. We repeat our list as follows: Beach, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00 delivered.

WOOL—This staple continues exceedingly firm, as the demand keeps steadily in excess of the supply. The following are the current rates:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@66c
Washed, medium, in good condition	60@66c
Washed, coarse	58@64c
Unwashed, fine	22@40c
Unwashed, medium	38@45c
Unwashed, coarse	40@46c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@73c

Dingy and poorly washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 6.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,415	4,358	1,544
Tuesday	2,112	8,926	1,630
Wednesday	1,752	10,316	1,398
Total	6,279	23,599	4,572
Same time last week	7,142	24,379	3,418
Week before last	6,701	35,990	5,475

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,791	4,166	851
Tuesday	753	5,185	1,035
Wednesday	....	....	....
Total	2,544	9,341	1,886

CATTLE—In consequence of light receipts there was a firmer feeling in the market for the better grades of stock, and, in some instances, especially desirable lots were taken at something of an advance of former rates, though the bulk of the business was transacted at substantially yesterday's prices. The offerings were not up to those of yesterday in point of quality, there being fewer choice, and a corresponding increase in low grades. There were no first-class beeves on sale, and only a few that would properly come under the head of "choice," and sales were principally at prices ranging downward from $5.80. The best found buyers at $5.75@5.87½. There was no "let up" in the demand for stock cattle, and all desirable offerings were readily disposed of at satisfactory prices, sales making at $4.20@4.60 for prime droves of from 900 to 1,000 lbs average. Light thin roughish lots were salable at $3.50@4.00. Butchers were not actively engaged, and common descriptions such as usually find their way into their hands were a little slow, but the supply was moderate, and about everything was worked off, and at very full prices. The market closed steady and firm.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, averaging 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.15
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.00@5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,000 lbs	3.25@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75@3.00

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	choice steers	1,337	$5.80
10	smooth fleshy steers	1,160	5.10
12	stock steers	1,014	4.35
32	choice steers	1,348	5.87½
34	Texas cattle	1,127	4.20
18	medium steers	1,135	5.00
18	smooth steers	1,106	5.10
16	choice steers	1,327	5.80
20	butchers' stock	1,060	4.50
13	stockers	685	3.50
18	smooth steers	1,184	5.40
19	stock steers	783	3.50
27	choice steers	1,370	5.87½
23	good steers	1,200	5.37½
18	stock steers	894	4.60
10	choice steers	1,303	5.70
16	Texas cattle	1,285	4.37½
18	medium steers	1,153	5.00
20	smooth steers	1,168	5.30
19	butchers' stock	1,110	4.25
14	stock steers	1,005	5.00
15	medium steers	1,176	5.10
17	medium steers	1,230	5.12½
18	common cows	993	3.50
16	butchers' stock	1,261	4.62½
15	butchers' stock	1,418	5.25
28	good steers	1,252	5.37½
18	choice steers	1,307	5.75
18	medium steers	1,135	5.00
47	good smooth steers	1,267	5.35
20	light fleshy steers	1,089	4.85
18	choice steers	1,361	5.77½
12	medium steers	1,169	5.00
30	smooth fat steers	1,163	5.30
17	medium steers	1,204	5.00
17	medium steers	1,061	4.80
17	medium steers	1,214	5.30
18	good fleshy steers	1,272	5.37½
35	good fleshy steers	1,224	5.50
12	good fleshy steers	1,168	5.25
17	good fleshy steers	1,179	4.90
13	fat pony steers	1,027	5.25
18	medium steers	1,205	5.20
35	good steers	1,224	5.50
14	butchers' stock	1,111	4.25
20	stock steers	1,065	4.50
15	good steers	1,272	5.37½
18	stock steers	1,060	4.37½
19	stock steers	1,074	4.50
16	good steers	1,172	5.45
15	good steers	1,083	4.87½

HOGS—There was less activity in the hog trade to-day and less firmness in prices. The supply was rather larger than had generally been anticipated, and as Eastern advices were by no means encouraging, shippers held off. Holders, however, refused to accept materially lower prices, and values remain nominally unchanged, though at the close the feeling was depressed and a decline is looked for. Sales were effected at $4.30@4.35 for light, coarse and mixed lots; at $4.40@4.50 for medium, and at $4.60@4.75 for good to really choice. Sales embrace the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
94	230	$4.40	67	193	$4.45	64	224	$4.40
44	233	4.40	65	200	4.55	124	250	4.55
56	226	4.50	49	234	4.75	64	220	4.40
50	254	4.50	59	252	4.75	82	156	4.50
63	238	4.60	35	164	4.45	62	238	4.50
116	254	4.50	57	223	4.62½	67	245	4.40
51	270	4.50	48	265	4.60	55	276	4.40
58	246	4.45	62	189	4.45	57	254	4.45
43	198	4.45	54	191	4.45	69	264	4.70
73	208	4.45	84	166	4.45	73	218	4.50
21	239	4.50	85	214	4.55	67	202	4.45
45	210	4.50	51	244	4.60	40	218	4.60
117	207	4.50	59	216	4.45	45	173	4.50
61	209	4.50	75	180	4.45	58	260	4.50
62	221	4.55	49	276	4.50	50	255	4.40
55	224	4.70	50	277	4.50	36	188	4.40
46	221	4.45	54	208	4.50	58	212	4.50
33	201	4.45	19	208	4.40	95	268	4.62½
115	243	4.45	52	284	4.55	55	315	4.50
45	280	4.50	75	261	4.62½	60	212	4.45
40	217	4.45	34	283	4.40	66	254	4.45
60	216	4.50	51	263	4.50	59	211	4.40
59	211	4.50	59	221	4.55	50	221	4.60
58	208	4.45						

SHEEP—The sheep market was active and higher. The receipts were light, and under a strong competition between local and Eastern buyers sales were quick at fully 25c advance on yesterday's prices, the pens being cleared at $4.50@5.25 for common thin mixed lots; at $5.75@6.50 for medium, and at $6.75@8.00 for good to extra. Among the reported sales were the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
85	96	$6.25	74	124	$7.25
64	92	6.50	85	98	7.25
96	106	6.62½	160	102	7.50
84	96	6.75	68	120	8.00
160	92	6.87½	29	113	8.00
214	95	7.25			

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 6—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 26s@27s; winter, 11s 6d@11s 9d; No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 11s; white, 12s. Corn, 28s. Pork, 55s. Lard, 44s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 6—1:30 p. m.—Flour, 26s@26s 6d; winter, 11s 9d; white, 11s 9d@12s. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 6—5:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, March 6—5:30 p. m.—Consols and money, 92¼; account, 92; bonds, '62s, 92¼; '65s, 93¼; '67s, 92¼; 10-40s, 89¾. Tallow, 47s 6d.

FRANKFORT, March 6.—Bonds, '62s, 95¾@96.

PARIS, March 6.—Rentes, 55f 20c.

LIVERPOOL, March 6—Evening.—Cotton easier; middling uplands, 11¼@11½d; Orleans, 11¾d. Sales 20,000 bales; speculation and export, 7,000 bales. Breadstuffs—White wheat, 11s 9d@12s; red winter, 11s 8d. Flour, 26s@28s. Corn, 28s. Cheese, 70s. Cumberland middles, 31s; short ribs, 32s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The dry goods market is buoyant and with fair business doing. Washington G. D. Co., Red Cross, and Grand Central cambrics are advanced from 9c to 9½c. All other staple cottons steady and firm, while worsted and woollen fabrics are meeting with improved inquiry at enhanced rates. Woollen flannels are largely sought for and could readily be contracted for at an advance. One house alone had an offer for $150,000 worth of these goods yesterday, in anticipation of an advance on account of the stoppage of several mills.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.27; No. 2, $1.23½. Oats steady; No. 2, 31½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 37½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 71c. Barley firm; No. 2, 58c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; held firmly at $12.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 6.—COTTON—More active; middling upland, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; receipts, 2,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.40; common to good extra, $6.50@6.80; good to choice, $6.85@7.45; white wheat Western, $7.50@7.85; extra Ohio, $6.75@7.65; extra St. Louis, $6.00@9.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; receipts, 9,000 bu; amber Pennsylvania, $1.65; winter red Western, $1.63@1.70. Rye heavy; Western, 93c in store. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull; receipts, 29,000 bu; new Western mixed afloat, 71c; yellow Western, 71½c. Oats less active; receipts, 8,000 bu; Western, in store and afloat, 52½@55c; white Ohio, 54@56c.

EGGS—Unchanged.

HOPS—Firm.

LEATHER—Steady; Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande, 28@29c; Orinoco, 26½@27c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 16@21½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8@9½c. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 48@64c. Rice firm at 8@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½@13½c; refined, 22½@23c.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 84@84½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; new mess, $13.25@13.50; prime, $11.40@11.75; new prime mess, $13.50@13.75; mess for March, $13.25; April and May, $13.50; July, $13.25; mess, 11c; extra, 11@12c. Hams, 12@13c. Tierce, nominal. Prime mess, 16@18c. India mess, 19@21c. Dressed hogs, steady; Western, 5½c. Cut meats steady; hams, 8½@9½c; shoulders, 5@6c. Middles, quiet; long clear, 7½c; short ribs, 7c; short clear, 7½c. Lard heavy; hog to prime steam, 9@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 11@22c.

CHEESE—14@18c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; absence of business for want of stock. Wheat steady; red, $1.61@1.63; amber, $1.64; white, $1.75@1.90. Corn firm; mixed Western, 65@65½c. Oats dull; white, 55c. Barley steady, 70c.

PROVISIONS—Dull.

WHISKEY—Dull, 90@91c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firm. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania, $1.76. Corn dull; mixed Western, 65c. Oats more active, 52@55c. Rye steady, $1.00.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady at $14.00@14.25. Bulk meats and bacon unchanged. Hams, 13@14c. Lard, 9½@9½c.

WHISKEY—Nominal, 90c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and inactive; No. 1 red winter, $1.59; No. 2, $1.49. Corn held at 52c. Oats dull at 45c.

PETROLEUM—Refined in fair demand at 21@21½c, car lots; 22½@23c retail lots; crude dull, nothing doing.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; extra winter, $6.25@6.40; XX, $6.75@7.00; XXX, $7.25@7.50. Wheat, spring better; No. 2 Chicago, $1.40; winter firm; No. 3, $1.70; No. 3 red winter, $1.75. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, on track, 38c. Barley weak; 50@75c for Minnesota spring. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 73c.

WHISKEY—Lower at 85½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $12.50 for cash and seller April. Bulk meats quiet; country pork-house shoulders, 4½c; rough sides, 5½c; clear rib, 6c; clear, 6½c. Hams, 7½c. Bacon easier; jobbing lots; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7¾c; sugar cured hams, 12@12½c. Lard—Quiet; country steam, 8½c; do kettle, 8½c; city held at 8½@8¾c.

HOGS—Unchanged.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; family, $7.85@7.85. Wheat dull and lower; red, $1.60@1.62. Rye and oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged.

OIL—Unchanged.

EGGS—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Scarce and firm at 20@25c.

CHEESE—Scarce and firm at 16½@17½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal, at $12.50@12.75. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders, 4½c; sides, 6½@6¾c; sales clear rib at 6½@7c. Bacon dull and nominal; shoulders, 5½c; sides, 6½@7½c.

HOGS—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 870.

WHISKEY—Steady at 85c.

The *Price Current* has published a report of pork packing in this city. Whole number received during the season, 673,798; whole number reported cut by packers, 636,841; average net weight, 231½ lbs; yield of lard per hog, 40¼ lbs; average price per cental gross, $4.65½; highest and lowest prices for season, $4.40 and $4.80.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 46c; low mixed, 45c. Oats dull and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.40.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—COTTON—Quiet and firm; middling, 22c.

TOBACCO—Active and strong; lugs, 6½@7½c; low to good medium leaf, 7½@10½c; good to fine, 11@20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firm; extra family, $7.50. Grain quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Fair jobbing inquiry. Mess pork quiet at $13.50. Bacon shoulders, 6c; clear ribs, 7c; clear, 7½c packed. Bulk shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 6½c loose. Lard quiet; tierces, 9c; kegs, 9½c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 85c.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1872.

WHAT THE SOLVENT INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVE DONE.

It is not until the smoke of battle has entirely cleared away that we are enabled to judge of the results of the strife, and it is only from the official reports that we can ascertain with any certainty the amount of loss which has been sustained. In the peculiar conditions caused by the October fire,—the new positions necessarily taken by underwriters, the uncertainty of the tenure of property, the collapsing of insurance companies, and the want of confidence in insurance generally,—there is no doubt that the blame which has been cast upon insurance companies has not been sufficiently discriminating, and is, therefore, unjust. It is not remarkable, however, that such a state of things should have existed. In the space of one short night, we were struggling in an emergency such as had never been contemplated by either insurers or insured. In one short night, the business of Chicago was turned into ashes. The outlook did not, at the first, present a ray of hope, and when it was found that not only had the insurance companies of the city lost their local habitation and name, but their assets also, and means to pay, and as day by day the news came in that this and that company was insolvent, the feeling of depression increased, and the whole insurance interest was regarded with suspicion, and the solvent companies came in with the insolvent for their share of vituperation. It, perhaps, is the most remarkable fact of all that this depression and want of confidence did not produce a panic involving financial ruin. The mode of settlement itself only added to the general outcry. The insurance companies wanted to pay as little as possible; the policy-holders wanted to get as much as possible. This was only human nature.

Sufficient time has now elapsed, however, to ascertain what the insurance companies have really done, and to make some discrimination in this matter of censure. We shall make no apologies for those companies whose utter rottenness has been developed by the fire, nor for those companies whose manner of settlement has been notoriously selfish and dishonest. They deserve the severest censure that can be applied to them; and it is due to the financial security of this city, and all other cities of this State, that insurance business hereafter shall be so regulated by legislation that an unsound company cannot take risks at all. It is for the interest of the solvent companies themselves that such should be the case; and there will be no word of complaint from any source against any enactments, however severe, which will accomplish this result. But great credit is due to those companies which have passed through such an ordeal as may never occur again, and have made good their obligations. As close an estimate as can be made of the losses by the fire, in the absence of individual reports from every loser, fixes those losses at $190,000,000. Of this amount, the insurance companies have lost about $90,000,000. The solvent companies have paid over $40,000,000 of this amount, one agency alone having paid out over $6,000,000. The companies in liquidation may increase this amount about $10,000,000, making over $50,000,000 which have been distributed in this city without a lawsuit. It is proper, therefore, to except the solvent companies from the blame which has been cast upon the general business of underwriting, and also those which, though insolvent, have made honorable settlements with their policy-holders; and, further than this, to aid them as much as possible by making their future risks as little hazardous as possible. If we do not want solvent insurance capital withdrawn from us, or existing policies to be largely cancelled, we must do something in the way of building which will compel insurance companies to classify Chicago as a safe city to do business in. We are glad to say that the present prospect is, that the business portion of the city will hereafter be much better in this respect than before. With legislation to encourage and not to burden foreign companies; with legislation in the case of solvent institutions, both Eastern and Western, which will properly indemnify them, and at the same time protect the policy-holders; with prudence in construction of buildings, and a thorough reorganization of the Fire Department, there is no reason why the business of underwriting should not be remunerative to stockholders, and its resources ample to meet any emergencies.

We have been led to these remarks from the fact that certain Eastern insurance journals are endeavoring to prejudice Eastern underwriters against Chicago, and to persuade them that they cannot do business here except at a loss. Any solvent company will be welcome, and we believe that Chicago merchants and insurers generally are ready to acknowledge past services, and to encourage sound companies with liberal patronage, and without imposing unnecessary or oppressive burdens upon them.

THE NEW RAILROADS AND THE WEST SIDERS.

There are two points in the matter of regulating the admission of railroads into the city, which, if not already provided for, ought to be in the ordinance before the Common Council. The first of these relates to viaducts at street-crossings. The city having decided, and properly, to admit new railroads into the heart of the city, now is the time to regulate and determine the rights of trains on the one hand, and of teams and foot passengers on the other, at street-crossings. This is more particularly urgent in cases where railroad tracks are concentrated upon a few streets, rendering it impossible for persons on foot or for vehicles to cross the tracks with any degree of safety. The policy in the West Division is to establish two main thoroughfares for railroad tracks,—one at Kinzie street, and the other in the southwest part of the city. Upon each of these thoroughfares will, in a very few years, be laid the tracks of ten or twelve roads, completely covering the streets from building line to building line. Upon these streets there will be at all times a dozen or more of trains in motion, and it will not be safe for, nor is it to the interest of the railroad companies to have, foot passengers or vehicles crossing and recrossing this broad stretch of iron tracks. Viaducts, then, are a matter of necessity, and the ordinance should be framed upon the policy of having ultimately a viaduct over these railway thoroughfares at every street-crossing. By making that provision now, persons building can make plans accordingly, and damages to private property by their future construction will be avoided. The railroad companies, especially, would save, in the matter of judgments for lives and property destroyed at these crossings, enough in a few years to pay for the viaducts, besides having the free and unobstructed use of the streets for their business.

The ordinance at present before the Council provides that the railroad company to whom the privilege is granted shall construct at least two of these viaducts annually; but, in case the company shall not do this, there is no means provided to enforce the contract. The shortest and best way is to have this matter settled now, and require that the railroad company shall construct two viaducts annually upon such streets as the Common Council shall designate, and, in case of a failure or refusal to do so within the time stipulated, the right to use the street shall cease. This is a contract which, once made, cannot be changed hereafter, and hence this is the time to make all the needful provisions. Nothing should be taken for granted. It is better for the city, for the railroads, and for property-owners, that this whole matter be put upon a proper basis at this time, and the city should retain some compulsory power to enforce this part of the contract.

In the matter of damages to private property by the surrender of these streets to railways, there is a peculiar hardship. A comparatively few persons are made to sustain a loss for the general benefit. As a matter of justice, and as required by the Constitution, these persons are entitled to compensation for the injury sustained. The Constitution requires that this damage shall be ascertained by a jury. As these persons cannot sue for damages before the injury is committed, and as it will be extremely oppressive for each owner of a lot damaged to bring suit, there ought to be a provision whereby the Mayor or City Comptroller shall institute one suit in behalf of the claimants, and prosecute it to judgment. This power in the city, to institute suit in behalf of those citizens who may be damaged by this surrender of the streets for a railroad highway, should be made part of the contract, to be enforced at the public expense and in the speediest manner. If each person has to bring suit against these combined corporations, the cost of counsel fees will, in a majority of cases, exceed the amount of the claim for damage. The city, for the general good, cedes away the use of the streets; the least the city can do is to see that his damages shall be paid, and by undertaking to enforce the payment. As these stipulations will remove countless objections to the ordinance, and are right of themselves, the Council will act wisely by adopting them.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Those who think that any candidate nominated by the Philadelphia Convention will walk over the course without opposition, and that Republicans have no need of careful conference before making that nomination, will do well to consider beforehand what is to be done with the votes of the Southern States when they are brought into Congress to be counted after the next election. If it is determined beforehand, Butler-fashion, to exclude enough of those votes to enable us to "count in" the candidate of the Philadelphia Convention, then, of course, it is safe to nominate whom we please. We will then have reached the Spanish conclusion, that it is of "very little consequence to vote, as it is the fight that settles the election."

But if all the votes of the Southern States are to be counted as polled, under whatever degree of order the National and State Governments may actually maintain at the election, then it becomes Republicans everywhere to wake up to the fact that the old South is once more in the political arena, and that, with ordinary Democratic sagacity, the fight will not be so very one-sided; it may be critical, and it is not too much to say that it may be humiliating to those who are now most confident.

An Atlanta correspondent of the New York *Herald* makes up the following table of States certain or likely to be Democratic or Republican, marking those "likely" with a star:

Democratic.		*Republican.*	
New Jersey	8	Maine	6
Delaware	3	Vermont	4
Maryland	7	Massachusetts	11
Kentucky	10	Rhode Island	3
Missouri	13	South Carolina	6
Oregon	3	Mississippi	7
West Virginia	5	Ohio	19
Georgia	10	Illinois	18
North Carolina	9	Michigan	9
Virginia	10	Iowa	10
Alabama	8	Wisconsin	9
Tennessee	10	Minnesota	5
Arkansas	5	Kansas	4
Texas	7	Pennsylvania	*24
New York	*30	Indiana	*13
California	*6	New Hampshire	*4
Nevada	*3		
Nebraska	*3	Total	152
Connecticut	*5		
Florida	*3		
Louisiana	*7		
Total	165		
	152		
Democratic maj'rty.	13		

Of the above States marked "Democratic," no impartial judge of the situation could claim any but California, Nebraska, and Connecticut, which are likely to vote Republican. On the other hand, many Republicans would not count positively on Indiana or New Hampshire, which are credited to us in the above list. New York went Republican at the recent State election, under the influence of the downfall of Tammany; but we doubt if the majority of the voters of New York are permanently Republican. The result foots up a doubtful contest. How can the doubt be made a certainty? Plainly not by going it blind. Not by "whipping in" Republicans,—a process sure to result in whipping Republicans out of the party. Nor by counting out the votes of Southern States after they are cast. We warn our Congressional caucus, which assumes to shape the campaign before it is begun, that the Reconstruction business is at an end. Let us hear nothing of rejecting the votes of States at the next election, as that of Georgia was rejected at the last election. When the votes of the people and the States are cast, the attempt to set aside that verdict would raise a whirlwind such as no ordinary power could allay.

THE LAW CONCERNING BRIBERY.

The great evil of our politics is the facility with which men holding public office may receive bribes for official acts and escape conviction. A Judge upon the trial of a case may receive a money consideration for a decision in favor of one of the parties, and the law takes care that the fact shall not be proved, by providing the same punishment for the witness that may be dealt out against the guilty officer. The theory that the man who bribes a public officer is as guilty as the officer who accepts the bribe, is not a true one. The two parties do not hold the same relation to society. The one has entrusted to him the rights, interests, and liberties of the public. He is not a mere individual, free to be mean or dishonest as it suits his own tastes; he represents something more than himself. He may be Governor, Judge, legislator, Treasurer, or custodian of public records. Like a sentinel on duty, the interests of the whole community are entrusted to him, and his treason is not only an act of personal turpitude, but is also a crime against society. Official crime exceeds personal crime in the degree that the official is false to the public in addition to being false to himself. The thing accomplished in bribery is the performance of a corrupt official act, or a legal act for a corrupt consideration. Long experience has shown that this crime cannot be proven, no matter how notorious it may be, so long as the witness is subject to the same penalties as the corrupt officer, or may plead his liability to prosecution as an excuse for refusing to testify. A striking case of this kind recently occurred in this State. A public officer demanded a large sum of money for an official act; he received the money and performed the act. The witness who paid the money, when called before the Grand Jury, candidly told the whole story, and the officer was indicted. When the case came to be tried, the witness stated that he had been advised that he had made himself as liable as the accused, and he refused to testify. Though this legal advice had been given by the defendant's counsel, nothing could be done, and the corrupt officer was acquitted.

There is a bill pending before the Legislature which changes the law in this class of cases. It puts witnesses under the protection of the law, and compels them to testify. Thus, when an officer demands a bribe, or accepts one for an official act, the person acquainted with the fact may be compelled to testify, and is, thereafter, not liable to prosecution himself. The corruption in office is by no means confined to the acceptance of bribes; in the great majority of cases the officer demands the money, extorts the consideration, and compels the other person to pay. This is the practice in all grades of officers, and notably among Assessors and other persons having it in their power to subject the public to unjust exactions. The proposed law is not only just, but it is necessary to protect the public. As the law now stands, it is with the greatest difficulty that a corrupt officer can be indicted or convicted. We hope the Legislature will not adjourn without passing this bill, and bringing the law of bribery within the range of common sense and justice.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* (James Aytoun) has pointed out a discrepancy in the theory of the British Constitution, which, in the event of an extraordinarily heavy award of damages by the Geneva Tribunal, may be used to prevent any payment whatever. The Sovereign has the right of concluding any treaty he pleases with a foreign Power, and binding the nation to carry it out, whatever it may cost. But, on the other hand, the House of Commons has the right of refusing supplies. The natural result of such a discrepancy would be to make all treaties between Great Britain and another Power, which involved an onerous money condition, absolutely worthless. The correspondent, on this point, quotes from a speech of Mr. Disraeli's in 1860, in reference to the Commercial Treaty with France: "When ratified, this Convention (commercial Treaty) will be laid before the House. But this much I may say now, in answer to the question of the Right Hon. gentleman as to what would be the function of this House in regard to that Convention: It is, that the arrangements stipulated to be made on the part of Her Majesty are made conditional on the consent of Parliament to them. Unless we have the consent of both houses of Parliament, we are free from every engagement that we have contracted." Under such a ruling as this, and inasmuch as the Treaty of Washington was not submitted to either house of Parliament for ratification, a loophole for escape from payment has evidently been discovered, inasmuch as a treaty made entirely at the discretion of the Ministers, even on the authority of the Royal prerogative, is not of any weight in obtaining the necessary supplies to carry it out.

A parallel case is found in our own history, in the treaty negotiated by Secretary Seward for the purchase of the Island of St. Thomas from the King of Denmark for seven millions of dollars, which sum Congress has never appropriated; to say nothing of the more recent treaty with Baez for the purchase of San Domingo.

Stimulants and Narcotics.

We recently referred to a discussion pending between Dr. George M. Beard (medical), of Brooklyn, and Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler (theological), also of the City of Churches, growing out of a work published by the former on "Stimulants and Narcotics." We have since perused the obnoxious work with as much thoroughness as a deeply-rooted conviction that "Art is long and time is fleeting" would permit. It holds that "stimulants and narcotics" are essentially different operations of the same substance, a smaller dose relatively operating to stimulate, and a larger to narcotize; due regard being had to strength and temperament, since the dose which stimulates one may narcotize another. Both are poison in the sense that all useful things are deleterious and capable of producing death, if sufficiently misused, the term poison being fairly applicable to those substances that kill in quantities that seem to the unscientific eye to be very small. Both have been in use among all peoples, and in all ages, in some degree, and are more universally, though more moderately, used in the more civilized countries. Stimulants are negative food; *i. e.*, while the stimulating property does not supply tissue or nutrition, it so connects, intensifies, or economizes the forces of the system, as temporarily to sustain a like full expenditure of force as would be natural or possible if nutrition and tissue had been supplied. Narcotics supply an artificial rest, by a temporary and partial paralysis of the nervous system.

Dr. Beard holds that, when used within the limits of mere stimulation, all these substances are beneficial; when the use becomes narcotic, it is injurious. The signs of stimulation are relief of fatigue, irritation, and pain, equalization of the circulation, improvement in sleep and nutrition, an increased capacity for mental and manual toil. The signs of narcotism are, in the first stage, flushing of the face, dilatation of the pupil, mental disturbance of various kinds, as evinced by the exhibition of garrulity, ugliness, &c., nausea, tremor, spasms, convulsions, and other evidences of lack of co-ordination; in the last stages, delirium, stupor, stertorious breathing, and death. This classification places all intoxication among the narcotic, and therefore injurious, effects of the substance used to produce it.

He divides stimulants and narcotics into three kinds, viz.: 1. Liquors which contain alcohol, whether fermented or distilled. 2. Plants that are used in substance or in infusion or decoction by chewing, smoking, snuffing, or injection, viz.: tea of China, Paraguay tea, Abyssinian tea, coffee, cocoa (chocolate), chickory, tobacco (nicotine), opium (morphine), hemp (haschish), coca, betel nut, lettuce, Syrian rye, bull's hoof, and Siberian fungus. 3. Volatile preparations used by inhalation or otherwise, viz.: ether, chloroform, and the newly-discovered but widely-used hydrate of chloral.

The ultimate reason of the peculiar stimulating effects of alcohol is involved in the same mystery which envelops the ultimate reason of all things,—life, death, conception, sleep, thought, the creation of genera, or the origin of matter or of force. In the practical arts of fermentation and distillation, there is usually a conversion of the starch of the plant into sugar, and of the sugar thus formed into alcohol. The difference of chemical formula between the three substances is very slight, and in some instances, as in the kiln-drying of grain in the process of distillation, there is such a coincidence between the termination of organic life in the grain and the development of the spirit of alcohol, as to suggest that the stimulating quality of the latter is a result of the quenching of the principle of vegetable life, or rather, upon the principle of the conservation of forces, by which no force in nature is destructible, of its reappearance in a correlated form. Into this phase of the question, however, Dr. Beard does not enter.

He traces the diversity of forms in which alcohol has been sought for from the early twilight of the mythic ages, when the sacred moon-plant referred to in the Zend Avesta and the Vedas was ground into a fermented juice which was drunk in common by the ancient Persians and Hindoos as a solemn religious rite, accompanied by hymns and religious visions which were stimulated or produced by the intoxicating draught.

The use of wine and intoxication among the Egyptians in the times anterior to Hebrew history are indicated by the earliest Egyptian hieroglyphics. Homer records it among the Greeks, and Pliny drank wine two hundred years old. One of the latest forms of alcoholic beverage is the beer of the Germans, which, however, dates back to the very earliest periods at which we have any record of that people. The number of substances from which liquors are fermented is fully equal to the varieties of race and tribe among men. Every race has some native plant from which it extracts this stimulating element. A survey of the endless variety of alcoholic and nervine compounds proves their universality, and amounts to a sort of argument for their utility.

No chemical analysis of them, and no experiments on the lower animals, are of value as tests of their utility. The fact that a few grains of the essential principle of tea, coffee, or tobacco may kill a dog or pigeon, throws no light on the question whether those substances as usually taken are beneficial or injurious. Nor can any scientific man have such a monopoly of information on this question as will enable him to speak dogmatically. The superiority of any opinion depends on the range of facts taken into view, and the impartiality with which they are considered. Hostility to alcohol is greatest in those countries in which its abuse is greatest. The cases, however, in which alcohol, tobacco, tea, and coffee act as negative food, sustaining the strength temporarily in place of nutrition, are extensively cited. Dr. Beard concludes that, in the aggregate, the use of these substances is more beneficial than injurious, which, according to his premises, is equivalent to saying that the average use of them is to stimulate, and not narcotize. Whether this is true or not, is probably as open as ever to difference of opinion. The remedy which Dr. Beard proposes for intoxication is a general increase in intelligence, and in the diffusion of the means of comfortable living. The normal use of alcohol being to sustain the system under deprivation, the temptation to its use is greatest among those whose deprivations are most numerous and constant. These remedies are slow ones, but they are without prejudice to the efforts of those who can cure the disease in advance of their arrival.

The ways and means of Committee-choosing have evidently been reduced to a science, or rather to an art, in the Senate of the United States. The spectacle of Senators Cameron and Frelinghuysen peddling printed tickets among their colleagues, is not especially edifying, but shows that the whole thing had been "fixed" to a nicety, and that King Caucus had resolved that his faithful retainers should form the great majority of the Committee of Investigation into the Remington-Ingalls-Place frauds. Probably a Senator who asked to be excused from serving on a Committee has never before had his request refused. But, if Stevenson was suffered to resign, Schurz would be on the Committee. This was not to be thought of, and Conkling scoured the Capitol for reinforcements; and, in so doing, did what he tried in vain to do before, for he broke up the investigation into the New York frauds, and hurried the members of that Committee to the Senate Chamber. Stevenson was rebuffed by a majority of two votes, and Schurz was kept off the Committee. This was indeed a victory, but it is doubtful by which party it was won. The investigation has been turned into a neat little whitewashing job; but it may thus become a background to show forth more clearly the tricks that are vain. It has been claimed that the death-warrant of the Bank of the United States was signed in 1832, when the House of Representatives ordered an investigation into its operations, and its friends succeeded in limiting the time and the sphere of the investigation, and almost succeeded in electing a majority of the Committee from the opponents of the whole measure. It was very justly argued that this care for concealment showed that there was something shameful to conceal. The argument may be used again, and history may repeat itself.

As soon as the pressing demand for offices, stores, and hotels slackens sufficiently to allow money to be used in building dwellings, we hope that some capitalist will give Chicago a block of houses arranged in flats. It is not necessary to wait until that *rara avis*, a rich philanthropist, appears. Such a scheme will yield an abundant return on the money invested. It is strange that America, the land *par excellence* of small fortunes and many of them, has never adopted the system that France and Scotland have proved to be so worthy of imitation. A few such buildings have been put up in New York, but have been made so uselessly elegant that the poorest floor rents for from $1,500 to $2,000. The great need is for comfortable homes for the hundreds of families who cannot afford to pay over $1,000 at the outside, and would like to rent for $600. The most economical and the best way of building in Chicago would be to cover an entire block with the structure. It could be seven, eight, or nine stories high, heated by steam, with gas, hot and cold water throughout, and, of course, an elevator to every hall. A careful supervision would suffice to keep out all very objectionable persons, and, if the building was properly arranged, each family could have almost as complete privacy as under the present expensive and wasteful system. Besides growing richer and richer on his rents, the proprietor could very easily add to his own income and to the comfort of his tenants by maintaining a first-class restaurant, bakery, laundry, etc. The rent, however, would alone pay him a handsome profit. Suppose that a block, 400 feet long, is built up eight stories high, the first floor arranged as stores, the rest as flats, twenty feet broad and separated by brick walls. If the average rent of a store or a flat is but $750, the annual income from this will be $120,000. The speculation would certainly pay. Its consummation would be hailed with joy by scores of respectable people who now are haunted by the fear of want, and would be enabled by this to live in comparative ease and superlative happiness.

Two or three years ago, the Pennsylvania Legislature chartered a mammoth corporation, the Pennsylvania Company, which is, we believe, composed of precisely the same men as the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, but owns a dozen or so roads besides. A short time since, after flattering Philadelphia into a delusive hope of becoming a great commercial seaport, the Pennsylvania Company suddenly obtained control of the Jersey roads, and announced its determination to run a line of ocean steamships between Jersey City and the Marquis of Bute's new port at Cardiff, Wales. Philadelphia is wroth at this apparent breach of promise, and New Jersey is appalled at having her railroad monopoly supplanted by one more powerful. The State owns a good deal of stock in the two principal railways, and is entitled, by a provision in their charters, to buy them at a fair valuation. By some legal hocus-pocus, the change of management has made this provision null and void. The Legislature last week appointed a Committee to investigate the matter, and report on the best method to assert these rights. A change soon came over the spirit of their voting, however, for, according to the Philadelphia *Daily Times*, they have since incorporated the New Jersey Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, and power to lease the Jersey roads from the Pennsylvania Company. This looks very much as though this latter corporation had varied its buying railway lines by leasing legislators. If the new organization is an offshoot of the old, it will doubtless be amazingly profitable to the men inside the ring, but not remarkably beneficial to the State.

The Sabbatarian license of the Continent is said to find no counterpart in England. The observance of Sunday is very strict, even in London, where many efforts have been made to modify the rigor of the laws. Some unpleasant consequences have resulted from this over-great devotion. As all the telegraph offices are closed, the reports and predictions of the weather are not forwarded on that day, so that two of the most serious storms of last year were not signalled to the coast at all. The wrecks caused by the two gales seemed to affect the pious as much as the wicked, and an urgent plea for relief has been made. The authorities are now considering the merits of a curious compromise, suggested by one of the London newspapers. This is the employment of Jews to attend to the telegraph service on Sunday. If the offices are now closed, however, because the salvation of the persons who, although not Jews, would be glad to work therein, would be imperilled, we fail to see the justice of tempting any one, whatever his views may be, to risk eternal happiness for the sake of temporal gain. If they mean to maintain the theory, they should maintain their practice of it.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Senator Ross, of Kansas, is in Lawrence, negotiating for the sale of his real estate interests there, and will soon return to Coffeyville and make additions to his printing establishment.

—William Sheets, an honored resident of Indianapolis since 1832, is dead. He was twice Secretary of State; was the pioneer paper-manufacturer of Indianapolis, and was presented by the Masonic fraternity with a $2,000 silver service for his effort toward the erection of Masonic Hall. His wife was one of the Virginia Randolphs, and an adopted daughter of William Henry Harrison.

—Mr. Gresie, a Cleveland capitalist, is to establish a nursery at Otter Tail City, in the Red River region.

—General Riel, of Manitoba, accompanied by Adjutant General Lapine and three other military officers, were in St. Paul on Monday, and endeavored to baffle interviewers by neglecting to register their names at their hotel.

—George Kelly, Under-Keeper of the Halifax City Prison, who is reported to have become the heir to three-quarters of a million pounds in Ireland, has sailed to look after it.

—The Rev. Peter Cartwright, the veteran pioneer Methodist, was not dead up to Saturday evening; but was delirious, preaching and praying in the highest tone of his voice.

—The Pittsfield (Mass.) *Eagle* says that a South Berkshire father, whose child recently died of the small-pox, being anxious to bury it in a Pittsfield cemetery, and knowing the authorities would not allow it, packed the body in a trunk, checked it to the town as baggage by the midnight train, and had the funeral the next day.

—Mr. William M. Paul, son of Joseph F. Paul, Esq., of Boston, has received a commission as Lieutenant in the naval service. Lieutenant Paul went into the Naval Academy from Boston, on the recommendation of the Hon. Alexander H. Rice, and subsequently accompanied Admiral Farragut to Europe.

—William Bennett, a British soldier, who assisted at the burial of Sir John Moore, and was discharged in 1814 on a pension of a shilling a day, died at Inichore, Ireland, on Jan. 23.

—Our Minister to Japan, Mr. De Long, brought with him a handsome water-proof glove-box, one of the few articles recovered by divers from the wreck of the ill-fated steamer Oneida, which he presented to Colonel George Cowie, of the Fifth Auditor's Office, Washington.

—Colonel Simeon W. Johnson died suddenly last Friday in the City of Washington. In 1852, he was editor of the Detroit *Free Press*, and was subsequently connected with the press of New York, Philadelphia, and Washington. He filled at one time the position of United States Consul at Matanzas, Cuba.

—Mrs. Goebel, of Terre Haute, spent a rainy afternoon last week in overhauling a venerable clothes-chest, and found wedged in a crevice a gold coin which she lost when a child, in Germany, twenty-five years ago.

—Mrs. Solon Robinson, wife of the former agricultural editor of the New York *Tribune*, died at Crown Point, Ind., last week, after a long and painful illness, aged 72 years. She was the first white woman who settled in Lake County, and was noted for unostentatious charities. She leaves two children—Mrs. Strait, residing in Minnesota, and Mrs. L. G. Bedell, of Crown Point, with the latter of whom she lived at the time of her death.

—Louis Napoleon is said to be enamored of a young English lady of rank residing near Chiselhurst, and Eugenie is proportionately jealous.

—If you want to talk heavy science say "protoxyd of hydrogen," instead of "ice." It sounds bigger, and not one man in a thousand will know what you mean.

—The favorite mode of "hazing" practised by the feminine sophomores of Michigan University is to seize some good-looking freshman, bind him hand and foot, and then kiss him in the most terrible manner.

—It is asserted that eight men, who have drawn regular salaries as stenographers of the New York District Civil Courts, are unable to write short-hand.

—Captain John P. Montemat, a New Orleans Justice of the Peace, figured as a second in the recent Badger-Carter duel, wherein the former missed his antagonist and killed a $100 cow.

—There are about as many black men as white in the Florida militia, the numbers being 12,066 and 13,[illegible] respectively.

—C. H. Berryhill, of Iowa City, recently drove to Toolesboro, 50 miles, in six hours, and returned next day in seven, without injuring his team.

—The great Parliament of the Gypsies, which is held once every seven years, took place this year on the 3d of February, at Cannstatt, in Germany, out of deference for the Gypsy King, Joseph Reinhard, who is 98 years of age, and not able to undertake any long journey.

—Daniel Strong, an American doctor at Marseilles, occupying a modest house fronting on the sea, is making a reputation as a worker of wonderful cures. He gives nothing to his patients but cold water, which he magnetizes by a few passes of his hand; and it is said to be a curious sight to witness hundreds of persons of all conditions waiting their turn at his door, each with a pitcher or decanter of water. The number who call daily upon Dr. Strong are estimated at an average of 900. The papers speak of the Doctor's charity to poor people, but do not tell us how much of a fortune he is making by his novel process.

—Mr. Charles Poulson, Agent of the Connecticut Valley Railroad, is making a brief stop in Cincinnati. His claim to having travelled 896,000 miles by rail would seem to give him championship as the great American traveller.

—The English fashion of weddings is becoming popular in New York. The bride is attended at church by six bridesmaids, who walk in couples up the aisle, there being no groomsmen. There are also six ushers, who, after the ceremony, take the place of the groomsmen, and conduct the bridesmaids from the church. The bride walks up the aisle with her father, and the groom waits for her at the altar steps, having entered previously at a side door.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has found a negro coal-heaver in Covington whose tongue is covered with sandy red hair an inch in length. He was born in Xenia, his father being black and his mother white. His wool is natural, though he has no beard, and his eyes are gray. He was wounded at Petersburg while serving in a colored regiment.

—Andrew Hingley, of Cheticamp, N. B., who died last month, spent most of the past thirty years in endeavoring to find perpetual motion. He said that six times he had utterly failed in his attempts, and succeeded twice, but was compelled to destroy his works. He spent the last two years in retirement, was constantly employed at his studies, and was certain that he had completed his favorite discovery. On his deathbed he said that five minutes was all he wanted to see it agoing. Mr. Hingley was determined to present the discovery to the Imperial Government in May. His whole machinery is in possession of John Hingley, at whose house he died. Some of the late Mr. Hingley's friends asked him to set it going before his death, but his only reply was, "Dead men tell no tales."

—Ex-President Roye, of Liberia, who was imprisoned for certain illegal acts committed while in office, but escaped, and was drowned in the harbor of Monrovia while endeavoring to swim to the steamer just before its departure for Liverpool, was born in Ohio in 1815. He prepared for college, which he entered, but left before graduating. After leaving college he went into the mercantile business. Some thirty years ago he removed to Liberia, where he soon became one of the wealthiest citizens. He was Speaker of the Liberia House of Representatives in 1849, and Chief Justice from 1865 to 1868. He was elected President in May, 1869. During his term of office the people of Liberia voted upon changing the Presidential term from two years to four years. The change was voted down, but Mr. Roye attempted to hold over, for which he was imprisoned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Some Canadian boys recently caught a bald eagle on the farm of Thomas T. Grant, of Yarmouth, Ont.

—A bill is before the Maryland Legislature to incorporate a railroad from Washington, through the rich Counties of Montgomery, Carroll, and Frederick, to the Pennsylvania line.

—Detroit is to have a new ferry, plying from a central locality along the upper streets and crossing to Belle Isle and Watertown.

—At the suggestion of Officer Curtis, about fifteen elegant stove-loungers at a Louisville hotel resigned their seats to the paying boarders.

—The famous Orange County trotting stallion, Major Edsall, who has a record of 2:28, was recently sold at Newburgh for $5,500. W. C. Trimble, who has had the Major in hand for several months, thinks he can drive him in 2:24 by June 1, and raise his value to $15,000.

—Rhode Island is the only State which has followed the example of Massachusetts in making the 22d of February a legal holiday.

—New York lager is stronger than that of Germany, the former containing, on an average, 5 per cent of alcohol, while Bavarian beer rarely exceeds 3 per cent.

—Lake Erie is frozen solid from Erie to Long Point. Grass is green in Dakota. From Knoxville, Tenn., to Dalton, Ga., last Sunday, the snow lay from ten to eighteen inches deep.

—St. George's Hall, Liverpool, the finest modern building in Europe, was commenced in 1841. The extreme length of the building is 600 feet, and the eastern portico, composed of sixteen Corinthian columns 41 feet high, is approached by a flight of steps 200 feet in length. The hall was opened on the 18th of September, 1854.

—At Warwick Neck, R. I., on Feb. 28, Edwin Millard shot a fat hair seal, of an iron-gray color, measuring over four feet in length, two feet four inches around, and weighing sixty-three pounds. Seals have been seen before along this shore, and have been sometimes shot, but rarely captured; their custom being, when wounded, to push at once for the bottom of the deepest water they can reach.

—The Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company is to run a trail from a point about thirty miles north of the crossing of the "Red Fork of the Arkansas River," on the Chisholm trail, to the bend of the Arkansas, near the mouth of Salt Fork, where the trail will cross the Arkansas River; thence through the Osage territory, to Coffeyville. From the point where this trail leaves the Chisholm trail to Coffeyville, the distance is about 100 miles, through a country free from timber, with abundance of buffalo grass, well watered, and having but one stream to cross. The Company has made arrangements with the Osages by which they agree to make no tax on cattle driven through their country.

—The large plate-glass windows on Chapel street, New Haven, are extensively used for mirrors, especially on Sundays, and it is nothing strange to see a lady admire her toilette in one of them.

—A curious literary treasure was recently announced for sale in Paris. It was a copy of the Constitution of the French Republic of 1794, bound in human skin. The volume is supposed to have issued from the Meudon tannery, where it is asserted this kind of leather was manufactured during the reign of terror.

—By an ingenious mechanical contrivance, the works of the clock in the Town Hall, at Saratoga, are so adjusted with reference to the gas, that it is self-acting in regard to turning the gas on and off.

—The Receiver of Taxes, at Philadelphia, collected $190,000 on Saturday, up to 3 o'clock p. m., the whole of which was deposited in the Girard National Bank, one of the city depositories, the same afternoon.

—An official attached to the British Court was known as the King's Cock-crower, whose duty it was to crow the hour each night within the precincts of the palace during Lent, instead of calling it out, like an ordinary watchman. The office, which in time became a sinecure, has been abolished for some years.

—The first coal ever mined in the United States was dug near Richmond, Va. Bituminous coal was mined there as early as 1700, and in 1775 was extensively used in the vicinity. During the Revolution a Richmond foundry employed this coal in making shot and shell for the use of the Continental forces. From a local celebrity it gradually obtained a national renown, and in 1789 it was being sent to Philadelphia, New York, and even to Boston.

—The Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home in Philadelphia, having expended $100,000 of the original fund, are considering the question of closing the institution, there being but thirty inmates.

—A clever rogue, in London, has been deceiving the doctors and living comfortably on the fat of the land, by feigning paralysis. He has been the inmate of every hospital in the city, staying about a fortnight in each, and securing the best attention by pretending to make his will, and leaving a legacy of $1,000 to the institution. On one occasion he formed the subject of a clinical lecture, and in several hospitals an enthusiastic student has sat up all night with him, in order to record with great minuteness spasmodic symptoms and other sudden seizures.

The Credit Foncier Bill.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have read with deep interest a communication in your paper of this date, on the subject of "The Credit Foncier Bill." Not being much of a financier, I was not quite sure what it meant; but, as your correspondent says it is a thing "upon which the future greatness of our city depends, and in comparison with which any temporary relief bill sinks into significance," I think something ought to be done about it.

Your correspondent, who evidently knows what he is talking about, says: "Henry Greenebaum's name and credit are known throughout the civilized world; and credits and bills of his house are available for enormous sums of money in Europe, Asia, and the Indies, and all the great commercial centres, at just the same rates as those of Brown Bros., Barings," &c. Accepting this statement as true, of which there can be no doubt, it occurs to me that Mr. Greenebaum might do great things for the Chicago sufferers by issuing his own paper on Europe and the Indies, running, say, twenty years, on which, like the Barings, he could, I suppose, get the money at about four per cent, and loaning it out to our citizens to rebuild with at *seven per cent or so*. (This was the rate Sontag offered $5,000,000 at on the city's guarantee.) In this way, Mr. Greenebaum would show himself our greatest benefactor.

Still, I suppose that the "Credit Foncier" is, after all, the thing to depend on, and I write this note principally to suggest whether it would not be well to call a mass meeting of our solid citizens, so that the voice of our people may be heard at Springfield on this question. The Committee appointed by the Tremont House meeting, some time ago, to proceed to Washington and secure the passage of the Chicago Relief bill, might be sent to Springfield. Their experience at Washington would give them a great advantage over new men who don't know the ropes.

What say you, Mr. Editor? Should we have a mass meeting? The Chicago Relief bill may do a little good, but the "Credit Foncier" seems to be what the people want. CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 6.

A NEW BOSTON NOTION.

The Holly Tree Coffee Rooms.

A Boston correspondent of the *Christian Union* gives the following account of the new Boston notion and of the great work the rooms are doing in the cause of temperance and morality. The writer says:

You know "the Hub" is forever boasting of some last new wrinkle, but I do believe we have found one at last which even New York may be glad to hear of. Brooklyn always did have a kind of yearning tenderness for Boston, like a younger sister toward an elder, so I am going to tell you what "the Hub" has been doing, in the hope that Brooklyn may some day follow in her footsteps.

When I returned from Europe about two years ago, I found the prohibition law against drinking had passed six months before in certain wards of this city; among others the ward in which I live. It seemed to me I had never seen so many men drunk in the streets before. My own grocer had started a private tap in a dark corner of his shop. The whole vicinity had suffered perceptible degradation. Gas lamps flared in a new corner store until 12 o'clock at night, while the policemen stood still on the opposite side winking at the glare, harmless and incapable as the good-natured ox. A friend of mine one day stopped one of these officers. "Are you busy just now?" she asked. "No," was the reply. "I wish you would come into my house for a moment, then; I wish to ask you a question." Safely closeted with the policeman, the question was put, "How many drinking shops have been opened in our ward since the Prohibitory law was passed?" "Just 100," was the prompt answer. "What do you think of having hot coffee sold cheaper than drink at a little shop near the worst drinking place?" "Think it would do first rate and do lots of good." "Do you know a man to keep such a shop in case I can get the money to start it?" "Not this moment, but I think I can bring you one if you will give me three days." "Take three days," said my friend. "In the meantime I will see what I can do, and we will have a business meeting at the end of that time." The policeman really became quite cheery at the prospect of being of the least use in the world, and went away with the nearer approach to a twinkle in his eye than I ever believed one of that profession capable of before.

My friend tells me that a queer feeling of having embarked on a long expedition, where all was fog behind and before, took possession of her mind. But there was just one spot of light, and that was enough. It showed the need, and shining up in her face, bending over, showed the instrument. Punctually, at the end of three days, returned the policeman, bringing one of the night corps with him, who was worn out with his severe duties, and obliged to find a new occupation. They had hunted up a house excellent for the purpose, as they imagined, highly respectable, rent about $1,500 per annum. "Ah!" said my friend, "where is the fifteen hundred dollars to come from? Do you think coffee at five cents a cup will pay for that, no matter how excellent? Our coffee-shop, once started, should be self-supporting, a pride to the people, not a branch of the Poor House. Besides, that street is too respectable. No, no, I will find you a shop. Come back to-morrow and we will see what can be done." That night, my friend tells me, there was such a peering about among crazy old drinking shops by people with decent clothes on as has not been seen for many a long day. At last a place was found at $300 per annum, and after a few preliminaries everything was arranged. This was the mustard seed out of which has grown "The Holly Tree Coffee Rooms," already known and frequented by crowds of people daily. The name was borrowed from Charles Dickens, for these shops were just what he could most enjoy. His portrait, too, hangs in every place bearing this inviting name. Whoever has known the pleasant *cafes* and inns of the Continent of Europe will at once understand how our people would appreciate these shops. Many men drank whiskey because they were cold, and whiskey was all ready for ten cents in the corner store. Now, when they find coffee all ready for five cents, and the reading of the morning paper thrown in, as it usually is, they of course go to the shop where they get the most for their money.

When the first holly tree took root, working-women stopped at half-past 6 o'clock in the morning to take breakfast there; now and then they would come for dinner. At last they found too many men were crowding in; it was not pleasant for them; and there was no way but to set up a second establishment. Here the result was the same; so with the third and fourth. At last we said there must be one "for ladies," with a lodging room overhead, where lodging and food may be had at cost. That, too, was accomplished, and already unlooked-for results begin to appear. The neighborhoods in which the shops are established gain daily in respectability. Drinking shops have been closed in their vicinity; writs have been served in other low places. Individuals who were slowly going down hill have taken a new start upward, and wives and children wear better clothes than formerly, and sometimes go to the play in the evening with the father, and oftener to church on Sunday.

The lodging house for girls, with "The Holly Tree" underneath, has become a point of reunion, where once a month evening parties of ladies and workingwomen meet together for social enjoyment. Nothing could be more truly social, and, consequently, more thoroughly delightful, than these parties. For the first time in the history of our large cities, those persons of utterly different experience, yet sisters before the Lord, come together without restraint and without reserve. There is usually found some talent for amusement among such a varied assembly, and the impromptu entertainment is followed by tea and coffee, served in the coffee room. It is already becoming the thing most desired by ladies in society to be invited to these parties, and the working girls already gather in such numbers as to fill the good-sized parlors.

To carry this on fitly, to give the people who frequent the coffee-rooms the reading of daily papers and a good dinner on Christmas, and the workingwomen a library and a decent bed to lie on, of course requires a small fund to be placed in the hands of those who stand at the helm.

Of all the many ways of assisting our less fortunate brothers and sisters, this is surely the most satisfactory. They are not made to feel themselves paupers thereby; there is no giving away of food or lodging, except to the entirely destitute. They pay for what they have as well as others, but they are no longer made to suffer and pay for the rents of fine stores, or degraded, as the only alternative, to use bad liquor.

It is wonderful how the plan has worked of cleaning up these out-of-the-way shops, putting clean paint where it is needed, and making the best of coffee at the lowest possible price. Besides coffee, one can get tea and first-rate bread and butter, and soup, and meat, and chowder, and pies, sufficient variety for a good breakfast, dinner, and tea any day in the week.

There are no such places as these in America for bringing one into relations with the poor, and it is enough to make one's heart glad to pay a Holly Tree Coffee Room a visit and observe the gratitude of the people who frequent them.

Fearful Explosion—A Steam Saw Mill Demolished—Four Men Killed and Eight Wounded.

From the Knoxville (Minn.) Press, Feb. 28.

The most complete demolition of a steam saw-mill that it has ever been our province to report occurred last Friday afternoon, at a point four miles north of Dalton, and one mile east of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, the particulars of which, as narrated to us by parties who seem to be conversant with the facts, are as follows:

On the evening mentioned there were some eight or ten persons at the mill, besides those engaged at work, brought there from various causes. Among the number was the engineer who had had charge of the engine up to within a few days of the explosion. He quit the employ of the Messrs. Brokers, who owned the mill, on account of some difficulty in regard to a settlement between them, and the engine was placed in the control of an inexperienced man. The former engineer came to the mill on Friday for a final settlement, and shortly after arriving noticed the condition of the boiler, and observed that he believed it would explode in a very short time, and he and one of the gentlemen left. The explosion took place a few minutes thereafter, instantly killing four and wounding eight men. One of the wounded men died soon after, another of them died on Sunday evening, and another cannot possibly recover. The remaining five may recover. One of the killed was fifty yards from the boiler at the time of the explosion, driving a wagon drawn by four oxen, loaded with saw-logs, and, strange to relate, he, together with all the oxen, were killed. There was no water convenient wherewith to supply the engine, and it had to be hauled from a creek. Empty oil barrels were used for this purpose, and made the water somewhat greasy, which caused the engine to foam, which trouble the inexperienced engineer did not understand, and consequently did not know how to deal with or control it. The explosion is attributed to this cause. The names of the killed are: Wilson, Quillian, Brinkley, and Chastain. Chastain was blown one hundred yards through the trees, and was torn to pieces by a tree-top. Such a sight was never seen before. Mr. Brinkley was thrown fifty yards, and was torn to pieces by a stump, his head striking first. Strange to say, the engineer was not killed. Nothing remains of the mill but the saw, the engine being thrown in every direction for one mile, as some parts of it were picked up actually one mile from the place of the explosion.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

First Openings of the Season.

From the New York World, March 4.

A. T. Stewart & Co. were the first to fling their banners to the breeze and open wide their great hospitable doors.

The silk department, which occupies the rotunda of the spacious building, is especially complete. Magnificent failles, arranged in three shades of the fashionable smoke, leaf, camera, peacock, and other tints, were displayed on either side of the arched and draped entrances. Satins, brocades, and watered moires, gros grains, and other rich fabrics of every hue and shade, were placed tier upon tier, and in all the arches and niches, with minute regard to color, and the effect of light and shade. The circular counters were occupied with silks of a lower grade, hair stripes for spring wear; above all, chintz foulards with tinted grounds for "Dolly Vardens," that arch, coquette having been rescued from the oblivion which has fallen upon Dickens' "Barnaby Rudge" to illuminate the spring and summer fashions of 1872.

Two embroidered dresses, one wrought upon black, the other upon French white silk, spread their long trails at either end of the glove-counter, and attracted universal attention. The embroidery was beautifully executed in peacock colors, and peacock-feather pattern; but it would be a daring woman who would have the courage to wear so suggestive a dress. The price of each was $1,000. The suit and costume department showed plenty of "Dolly Vardens" in huge window-curtain patterns, but was barren of ideas so far as novelty in making-up was concerned. French models repeated the styles of the past three years, and exquisite materials were cut up into the same idiotic and unmeaning mass of ruffles, puffs, paniers, and flounces, which only serve as nests for dirt and *debris*.

Prominent among the more bunched-up figures were one or two Polonaise suits of really graceful style and cut, which has received the discriminating attention of more than one individual, for both were marked "sold." Why cannot our fashion-makers take a hint from the taste of their customers and duplicate the pretty things instead of the ugly ones?

Before leaving "Stewart's" we must mention a specialty for housekeepers and bargain-lovers; this consists of a wide Victoria lawn, striped in tufted patterns. It is only 25 cents per yard, and is adapted to sleeping-room window-curtains, sitting-rooms in the country, and such like uses.

On Friday the regular semi-annual opening of spring fashions in patterns took place at Mme. Demorest's establishment, and attracted a continual crowd of ladies from dawn till dark. The "Dolly Varden," the "Eva," and the "Dean" Polonaise won the suffrages, and were carried off in paper effigy by hundreds of women who like style but cannot afford dressmakers' bills. A new feature in patterns this year is enclosing them in an envelope illustrated upon its face with a cut of the garment, accompanied by a complete description and direction for making. This enables the purchaser to see the whole thing at a glance, and greatly facilitates the use of paper models by the inexperienced.

A novel feature, also, is the display of a great variety of flounces and trimmings for skirts, plaited and arranged exactly as they are to be worn. Ladies living at a distance from metropolitan centres will find this an especial convenience.

The display of new spring bonnets made on this occasion was the first public one of the season, and exceeded in style and beauty those of any previous year. The combinations were extremely novel, and many of them very effective. Frou-frou and wine color upon white chip formed a striking contrast; more delicate was the association of a pale cameo tint with turquoise blue, and apple-blossom with a very light shade of peacock color.

Positive colors seem almost abandoned; tints are the rage, and are well adapted to the soft, delicate materials of which bonnets and their trimmings are composed.

A few bonnets are composed of silk, and the "long" English crape, which has heretofore only been made in black, and this season appears in colors for the first time, but the majority consist of straw, English or Italian, and chip, the dead whiteness of which is softened and rendered more becoming by the fine light blues, and greens, and buffs, and pinks, and myrtles of the trimming.

A very handsome black lace bonnet was trimmed with lace mixed with nasturtium color; a spray of darkly-tinted begonia leaves, to which branches of black currants were attached, formed the principal ornament.

Everything depends upon the "make-up" of the bonnets this season, the shapes being, so far, totally devoid of individuality or expression. The later spring importations may develop styles more distinctive, but at present the attraction rests with the colors, the materials, and the artistic skill of the milliner.

No more remarkable change in fashion has been effected than that which has taken place in colors during the past few years. From a few positive colors, with their simple shadings almost distinctly marked as the colors themselves, we have developed an almost infinite variety of charming tints, pale, scarcely to be defined, but exquisite as the reflections of light and shade, as the shimmer of the sunshine, as the changing hues of spring and autumn, and the different tones of earth and sky. The use and proper blending of these tints is to-day the most distinct indication of cultivated taste and personal refinement. It is becoming a cardinal principle in ladies' dress to avoid the contrast of positive colors, and so harmonize tints as to present a fine and complete whole.

THE PLAGUE.

A Pestilential Epidemic in Persia—Revisitation of an Ancient Scourge.

Constantinople (Jan. 31) Correspondence of the London Times.

When the report of the outbreak of a pestilential epidemic in Persia, near the Turkish frontiers, reached Constantinople, notwithstanding the assurances given by the Persian Government to the effect that the epidemic was not the plague, the Ottoman Sanitary Department, while recommending the greatest vigilance to the Sanitary officers at the frontiers, hastened to despatch Dr. Castaldi, the Ottoman Sanitary Delegate attached to the Turkish Embassy at Teheran, to the spot to inquire into the nature of the disease. Dr. Castaldi has now sent in his report, which is most carefully drawn up, and contains most valuable information. In his opinion, there can not be any doubt on the character of the disease which has made its appearance in the Persian Kurdistan. The malady is characterized by a strong fever, accompanied with typhus symptoms, with the appearance of bubos under the arms, in the groin and in the neck, of carbuncles on various parts of the body, and of spots scattered over the whole surface of the skin; it carries the sufferer off quickly, attacking several houses in one place and several persons in the same family, and transmits itself from an infected place to a healthy one. Such a malady, says Dr. Castaldi, cannot be anything but the Eastern plague of former times. According to the report, it was during the last winter that the plague appeared in the district of Mukry, in the Aderbiojan, in two villages situated at a short distance from each other, and called Djoumouchan and Arbanous. These two small villages have been completely depopulated, only seven or eight persons having been spared by the scourge. Unable to trace the existence of the plague beyond the district of Mukry, Dr. Castaldi feels at a loss to point out the causes which have produced the epidemic, for the district is not only the healthiest in all Persia, but has also escaped from the famine which has so cruelly visited and continues to visit the other parts of that Kingdom. If an outbreak of the plague, says Dr. Castaldi, was anywhere to be apprehended, it would be surely in the Khorassan and in Fars, where the famine made such frightful ravages, where men enough could not be found to inter the dead bodies left unburied in the streets and in the bazaars, and where parents sold their children for a few francs, to save them from starvation and provide themselves with a little bread. Dr. Castaldi, therefore, inclines to think that the plague in the Persian Kurdistan should be attributed to the excessive dryness and to the cattle-disease which the district of Mukry shared in common with the rest of Persia. His opinion on this point, however, is not admitted here by the health authorities. They maintain that the plague in Persia is the consequence of the terrible famine which prevailed in that country, and must have been imported into the District of Mukry from other quarters in the interior. They, moreover, understand that Dr. Castaldi has been unable to trace the epidemic further in the interior; for getting at the truth in Persia is next to impossible, and the Government itself is generally only made acquainted with the epidemic existing on its territory through the authorities of the bordering countries. It was the Ottoman Sanitary Department that first intimated the existence of the plague in the Kurdistan to the Persian Government. The mortality caused by the scourge, and ascertained by Dr. Castaldi, is approximately calculated as follows: At Bana, 53; at Kaninias, 4; in Karava, 27; in Djoumouchan, 62; in Arbanous, 39; at Uteh-tepe, 100; in Sandiak, 35; at Gultepe, 12; in Charab, 18; at Rahim-Khan, 27; and in Akdjevan, 13. Total, 390. Dr. Castaldi further declares that the epidemic in question has exhibited the well-known characteristics of contagion. He concludes by stating that since his departure from the Kurdistan no further news respecting the plague had arrived at Teheran, except a communication to the Persian Government to the effect that the plague had disappeared, a communication to which he does not seem to attach great faith.

Elopement and Death.

From the Columbia (Ky.) Spectator, Feb. 29.

About 12 o'clock on Sunday there entered this town from an easterly direction a male and female rider. They rode leisurely upon the public square, exciting no particular curiosity in the minds of those who saw them. After making some small purchases at a confectionery in this place, and inquiring the nearest and best route to Horse Cave, the riders disappeared from town, taking the Glasgow road. Subsequently these persons proved to be Galen E. Taylor, of Casey county, and the wife of George Lannum, of the same county, all neighbors. They were fugitives from that county, in a matrimonial sense, Taylor having unlawfully possessed himself of Lannum's wife, and the two endeavoring to escape together.

A short time after they had ridden from town, perhaps half an hour, a single horseman rode in their wake, passing hurriedly through the town, taking the direction of the before-mentioned parties. This was George Lannum, the husband of the woman, who, a couple of hours later, was brought into town a prisoner, he having overtaken and killed Taylor. The tragedy occurred at the residence of Mr. Joseph Dohoney, a worthy citizen of this county, residing two miles out on the Glasgow road. Taylor and the woman, when the husband appeared upon the scene, were seated at Mr. Dohoney's fireside, resting and waiting bodily refreshments, which the family were preparing. The riders' horses had been stabled, and the saddles left at the front of the house, and it was by these that Lannum knew that he had come up with the escapade. Dismounting, he advanced toward the house, and in passing up the yard was observed by Taylor through the window, who had risen to his feet and was standing upright when Lannum entered. His entrance was the instant signal of hostilities, and without an interchange of words each drew a revolver, and the deadly firing began. Two of Lannum's shots took effect in Taylor's breast, in the region of the heart, producing death in less than thirty minutes. Lannum escaped with two bullet holes through the lappels of his coat and vest, and a slight wound on the back of the left hand.

Lannum surrendered himself to Mr. Dohoney, and by Messrs. George and Whit Flowers was brought into town and lodged in jail, the wife accompanying.

As to the former standing of all parties to the tragedy, it is not our province to speak. We shall only add that Taylor occupied the relationship of husband and father, and stood at the head of a family of seven children.

THE FORT WAYNE DIOCESE.

Appointment of a New Catholic Bishop.

From the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Gazette.

The citizens of Fort Wayne were very much surprised on Saturday afternoon at hearing the intelligence of the appointment of the Rev. Joseph Dwenger, of Carthagena, Mercer County, Ohio, to the position of Bishop of the Diocese of Fort Wayne, *vice* Bishop Luers, deceased. Considerable disappointment was manifested, as the people of Fort Wayne were very desirous that the choice should fall on Father Benoit. He has lived in our city many years, and has endeared himself not only to Catholics, but to the public generally, by his purity of life, his genial and unostentatious manners, and his many acts of noble charity. He is a man of profound attainments, of fervent piety, and has an intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the diocese. The three names forwarded to the Pope, were those of the Very Rev. Julian Benoit, the Rev. Joseph Dwenger, and the Rev. William M. Carey, of Glendale, near Cincinnati. It is very probable that Father Benoit would have been appointed to the position, however, had he not earnestly and repeatedly begged to be excused from adding this new responsibility to his already heavy labors. He also pleaded his advanced age, and his ignorance of the German language (a very important matter), and on these grounds it is probable that the Pope concluded to make a different selection, rightfully considering that Father Benoit's many years of hard service in the holy cause should exempt him from this added burden in his old age. Since the death of the saintly Bishop Luers, which occurred on the 29th of June last, he has acted as administrator of the Diocese *sede vacante*, and he will thus be able to give much assistance to the new Bishop, which will no doubt be readily rendered by him.

Of the Rev. Joseph Dwenger, the new Bishop, we can learn but little, but that little represents him in a very favorable light. He is a native of Westphalia, but emigrated to America at early day, and received a thorough education in this country. He is now about 36 years of age, and is at present a missionary C. P. P. S. in the Seminary of the Congregation of the Precious Blood at Carthagena, Mercer County, O., in the Archdiocese of Cincinnati. He ranks as "more worthy" in the list of candidates sent to Rome by the Bishops of the province.

He speaks both the English and German languages with much fluency, and is said to be a man of wide attainments, earnest piety, indomitable energy, and rare executive ability.

The diocese of Fort Wayne was established in the year 1857, and comprises the following counties, to wit: Lake, Porter, Laporte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, LaGrange, Steuben, Stark, Marshall, Kosciusko, Noble, DeKalb, Newton, Jasper, Pulaski, Fulton, Whitley, Allen, Benton, White, Cass, Miami, Wabash, Huntington, Wells, Adams, Warren, Tippecanoe, Carroll, Howard, Grant, Blackford, Jay, Clinton, Tipton, Fountain, Montgomery, Boone, Hamilton, Delaware, Randolph, Madison, and Warren. Rt. Rev. John H. Luers, was the first Bishop, and was consecrated on the 10th of January, 1858, and died June 29, 1871. Since that time the affairs have been conducted by the Very Rev. Julian Benoit, administrator *sede vacante*, with the aid of the following councilors: The Very Rev. Edward Sorin, S. S. C.; the Rev. Joseph Wentz; the Rev. Geo. A. Hamilton; the Revs. Francis Lauder; Edward Koenig; Michael O'Reilly; George Steiner, and the Rev. Edward Walters, Secretary.

The Catholic population of the Diocese is about 50,000, a large number of them German. In the Diocese (including half of the State) there are 47 secular priests, 22 regular priests, 5 clerical students, 77 churches, 14 chapels, 7 churches now in course of erection, 1 hospital, 6 religious institutions, 1 college, 1 orphan asylum, 14 female literary institutions, and 42 parish schools. The See is in a prosperous condition, in every way. It is peculiarly abundant in charitable institutions, schools, academies, etc., and is also noted for the magnificence of its cathedrals and other Church buildings.

Organs and Their Music.

From the New York Tribune, March 1.

We have noticed some discussion in other journals as to the merits, or, rather, the staunchness, of the *Tribune* as a party organ—whether it has been, or may confidently be expected to be "reliable," to use a word of dubious propriety. We desire to help the negative in this controversy. The *Tribune* was designed to be something quite different from a party organ, as organs go in this country. It was meant to discuss political as well as other questions of general interest with entire freedom and frankness—to commend whatever its editor should believe to be right and condemn whatever appeared to him wrong, without regard to the party affiliations of the doer. It was intended to be as independent of office-holding and of office-seeking control as the *Times* (London) or any of the great European journals, none of which ever subserved a party with the docility (not to say servility) often exhibited on this side of the Atlantic. But soon after the establishment of this journal, the country was plunged into a controversy respecting the contrasted merits of protection and free trade; and the editor—an ardent, devoted protectionist from boyhood—rushed instinctively into the thickest of the fight. It was not in his nature to do otherwise.

When Henry Clay was superseded by General Taylor in 1848, in a convention which laid free-soil on the table, the *Tribune* did not behave like a good party organ. It told truths that the party did not relish, and did not hurry itself in taking ground for General Taylor. A good many people liked it less for this; but we believe they respected it more.

Again in 1852, when General Scott was nominated for President on a slavery compromise platform, it accepted the candidate, but emphatically spurned the platform. A good party organ would have swallowed the platform at the first gulp, and pretended to like it.

In 1854, there was a new departure. A startling and temporarily successful effort was made to open to slavery territory which had been solemnly consecrated to free labor. Again the *Tribune* stepped to the front, and did its best in opposition to what it deemed a perfidious crime, till that issue was forever settled. Still it did not earn the reputation of a staunch, "reliable" party organ. When the Republicans of Illinois undertook to turn Stephen A. Douglas out of the Senate in 1858, just after his magnificent and successful fight against binding Kansas over to slavery under the fraudulent Lecompton constitution, the *Tribune* thought they were wrong, and, thinking, said so. A genuine party organ would not have thought at all, or, thinking so, would have said the opposite.

Again in 1860, the Republican Legislature of our State passed several bills for horse railroads in our city, collectively known as "The Gridiron." The *Tribune* was not content with opposing those bills to the utmost; it paraded the names of those whose votes passed the lot, and exhorted its readers to beat any of them who should presume to stand for re-election. Several of them were beaten in consequence, and the party machinery considerably deranged. That is not the sort of music expected from party organs.

Enough for this time. It is plain that they are right who insist that the *Tribune* is not a "reliable" party organ. We presume it never was; but, if it ever has been, we are determined that it shall not be hereafter.

The Lumber Trade of Canada.

From the Quebec Mercury.

Few persons among us have any adequate idea of the enormous proportions of the lumber trade of the Dominion. Take, for instance, the trade of the valleys of the St. Lawrence and the tributary valleys. The Ottawa valleys provided during the past season 100,000,000 feet of sawn deals, 285,000,000 feet of sawn boards, and the St. Lawrence Valley provided 225,000,000 feet of sawn deals and 150,000,000 of sawn boards. In the Ottawa Valley the proposed get out of logs was 3,200,000, and in the St. Lawrence 2,350,000. The exports for the years 1870 and 1871 show a favorable condition of affairs, and tend still further to impress one with the magnitude of the lumber interest of the Dominion.

ROBERT COLLYER'S CHURCH.

Old Unity to Be Rebuilt, and Right Soon, Too.

Meeting of Persons Interested in Its Resurrection.

How the Money Is to Be Raised—The New Plans.

A meeting of people interested in the rebuilding of Robert Collyer's church, on the North Side, was held yesterday afternoon, in the lecture room of the Third Unitarian Church, corner of Laflin and Monroe streets. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Some days ago a Committee was appointed to procure plans and specifications for the new Unity Church, and it was to hear the report of this Committee that the meeting was held.

After Mr. John Fry had called the assemblage to order, Rev. Robert Collyer was requested to give some account of his recent journey to the East for the purpose of raising funds. Mr. Collyer said that he didn't go to New England for the purpose of raising money for Unity Church, but for himself, and to make a beginning for the church. He had talked with the folks in New York, and everybody seemed to think that there would be no difficulty in getting plenty of money with which to rebuild Unity Church. Already nearly $80,000 was in the hands of the National Association, one-half of which would be applied to Chicago, the plan of the Association being to spend one-half of its receipts for its own uses, and the remaining half was devoted to Unity Church. Mr. William Gray, of Boston, had advised Mr. Collyer not to waste his time and energies in addressing public meetings in behalf of his mission, but had suggested the calling of a meeting of Boston's best men at Mr. Gray's house, when Mr. Collyer could make his statement of the needs of his church, and a Committee on Subscription would be appointed. This plan had been adopted, and the meeting was to be held next Tuesday evening. Mr. Collyer expecting to be present. He had no doubt that $50,000 would be got from the Association, and he meant to stay there until this was done, and if he saw a chance to get a little more for their new organ, he should take that in too, for they could not get along without an organ. They wanted the church first, but must have the organ also. He had no doubt that the money with which to rebuild the church would be readily forthcoming.

Mr. Thompson, of the Building Committee, reported that the Committee had adopted the plans of E. Burling, and had partly engaged him to direct the work. The cost could not be stated accurately until the specifications were made out, but Mr. Burling had offered to guarantee that the church complete would not cost more than $65,000. This, however, would not include the organ, furniture, carpets, etc. According to this estimate the ceiling of the audience room would be finished in pine, the seats, etc, of hard wood, and the finish on the lower floor of soft wood. The spire ornaments, dormer windows, etc., would be of galvanized iron. As to ventilation, the Committee had concluded to adopt the Ruttan system, and had made their plans accordingly. The old church seated about 1,000 people, while the capacity of the new edifice would be 1,400, the main audience-floor containing 800, and the gallery 600. The length of the auditorium would be about 28 feet less than before from the pulpit forward. The choir gallery was to be about six feet above the pulpit desk. Much difficulty had been met with in trying to get a good-looking tower, the base being too small to admit of a spire of proper proportions, while the size of the church required a tall spire. It would not, however, be necessary to build the spire at present.

Mr. Greeley would like to have some plan devised whereby a spire could be dispensed with. Spires were a mere matter of fashion, and very expensive, too.

Mr. Dow said the church had towers already, and it would be necessary to terminate them somehow.

On motion, the report of the Committee was adopted, with instructions to procure a plan in which the spires were omitted, the design being to see how it would look.

Mr. Thompson said it seemed to be desirable to tear down the east wall and build of brick, as by this means a saving of over $2,000 could be effected. The north wall would have to be rebuilt entire, the east wall was uncertain, while the south and west walls were good, but the towers would have to be torn down below the belfry windows.

The meeting then adjourned.

Aside from the facts gleaned from the above discussion, it appears from the plans adopted by the Committee that the lower floor of the church will have two entrances on Dearborn street, instead of one, as before. The Sunday-School room will be 54x70 feet, and in the rear the library, 25x22 feet, and the parlor, 32x44 feet, both opening into the main room by folding doors. The lower floor will also contain reception rooms, dressing rooms, kitchen, pantry, etc., together with an entrance leading from the northeast corner to the floor above. The main audience room will be 71x89 feet, with a ceiling 28 feet high at the sides, and about 56 feet at the back. The pulpit will be placed on a circular platform four feet high, with steps. In the rear of this is the pastor's study, 15x16 feet. The gallery will be 6 feet from the floor, with a pitch of 2 feet, there being three rows of seats on the side, and ten rows at the eastern end. The organ loft will be in the rear of the pulpit, and the choir gallery will contain room for thirty singers. There will be entrances to the gallery from the front, and from the northeast and southeast corners. It is expected to so far complete the church this season as to be able to hold meetings in the Sunday-School room by the first of November.

RIGHT OF WAY.

Meeting of the Railroad Committee of the Council—Requirements of the Chicago, Lake View & Evanston Railway.

The Committee on Railroads of the Common Council met yesterday afternoon in the Committee room to consider the petition of the Chicago, Lake View & Evanston Railroad to come into the city. Present, Aldermen Woodman, Otis, and Clarke.

Mr. Ladd, of Evanston, said that the people of Evanston demanded additional facilities for reaching the city. Judge Scates had secured the right of way two-thirds of the distance, and the remainder rested with the Council. They had chosen the streets or their track, which would, in the opinion of the Company, be least objectionable to the city. They were not, as stated in a remonstrance of property-owners on Sheffield avenue, a company of speculators, for they were to build the road for their own convenience, and proposed to give over the direction of the road to no one else. The Company were willing to build depots at reasonable distances in the city, which would benefit the property of the petitioners on Sheffield avenue. The signatures to the remonstrance were not genuine throughout. The signature of one man was given twice. There were only two men on the petition who were property-owners, and Judge Scates was assured that they would withdraw their opposition when the facts were learned. His object was to assure the Committee that they were acting in good faith, and wished to come in on those streets which would be of the least injury to the city. He instanced the fact that the owners of property on Sheffield avenue were now disposing of land in that locality at low prices, and that they were therefore aware of the comparatively small damage that would be done to them.

Judge Scates said that it was the intention of nine-tenths of the Directory to make it a narrow gauge.

Ald. Woodman said they did not propose to give the right of way to any road to come in unless they allowed two other roads to come in with them. A third rail would be necessary, for no more than a double track would be permitted upon a street. The Committee wanted to get in as many railroads as possible, at the sacrifice of the smallest number of streets. They would not recommend that a single street be given up without the consent of the property-holders abutting.

Judge Scates wanted to know if some arrangement could not be made to secure the alley running west, between Kinzie and Michigan, and Kingsbury and LaSalle streets. They would use efforts to secure additional land.

Ald. Woodman would not think of allowing the road to come east of Kingsbury street, until the consent of property owners was obtained.

Mr. Hough, representing the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, said that a narrow gauge would never suit their road. If the Chicago & LaSalle Road wanted to run a narrow gauge they would have to lay a single track and divide with the Atlantic & Pacific the expense of the other.

The Committee determined to lay the whole subject over until next Wednesday afternoon, when a public meeting will be held in the Common Council Chamber, when all remonstrances, petitions, and suggestions will be duly considered and acted upon.

A public meeting of the Committee will also be held to-day with regard to the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad.

CHICAGO ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Meeting of the Board of Directors—Report of the Matron—Visit to the Bridewell—What Mr. Paxton Said to Some of the Youthful Inmates, and Their Answers.

The regular monthly meeting of the Directresses of the Chicago Orphan Asylum, was held at the Asylum building, No. 789 Michigan avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. Ranney in the chair. The Matron's report was received and accepted, from which it appears that thirteen children have been received during the month, while nine have been sent out to homes; remaining in the Asylum, seventy-five, nineteen of whom are babies. The health of the inmates is firstrate. Mr. A. Paxton, agent of the Asylum, reported that he had made several visits to the Court of Mr. Justice Banyon, to look after the destitute children that might be picked up by the police, and that Justice Banyon and all the officers of his Court most heartily sympathise with the work, and expressed their great pleasure that the Asylum was ready to receive the poor and destitute children that often come before them. Mr. Paxton also reported that on Friday last he paid a visit to the Bridewell, with the consent of the Mayor, and in company with the Mayor's Secretary, and that he found six boys there under the ages of 14 years. He talked to the boys, and they all expressed a desire to be taken out of the Bridewell, and be placed in the Asylum. Mr. P. told them he would have to see their parents before he could do anything in the matter. Since then their parents have been seen, at least as many as could be found, and they all express their great joy at the interest taken in their children, and promise to do all they can to help to have them. Mr. P. now wished to know if the Directresses approved his action, and would consent to the boys being brought to the Asylum.

Mrs. Fuller offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we entirely approve the action of our agent, and wish him to make it known to all the authorities of the city, that the doors of the Asylum are open night and day to receive any destitute child that may be sent.

A Natural Tunnel Found Under Lake Michigan.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Please call the attention of the Water Commissioners of the City of Chicago to the discovery of what appears to be a natural tunnel under Lake Michigan. It is well known that there exist strata of limestone underneath a portion of the South Division, varying in depth from 20 to 50 feet. There is an elevation, or ridge, commencing about the lime-kilns at or near Mud Lake, running in a southwest direction, crossing the Illinois & Michigan Canal, passing through Brighton to the South Branch of the Chicago River, and terminating at or near where Douglas place crosses. On this ridge, between the canal and river, there have recently been sunk some four or five wells, striking the rock about 40 feet from the surface. Drilling into this rock from 3 to 5 feet, they have found water in great abundance, rushing up and filling these wells to within 10 or 12 feet of the top. Last week, Mr. William Bloom sunk a well on the corner of Beers street and Douglas place, 40 feet deep, striking the rock, and, after drilling about 3 feet, his drill went through into a large opening, the water rushing out with such a velocity that it was with great difficulty the men escaped with their lives. The well filled to within 10 feet of the top in less than 30 minutes. These wells all seem to be on a level, and also on a level with the lake, which leaves no doubt that the water is lake-water, and that this rock, which crops out to the surface at the lime-kilns at Mud Lake, has a regular dip until it passes away under the lake to some point where this rent, or great fissure, in the rock receives the water. There seems to be no doubt that, if there could be a sufficient opening made to this subterranean tunnel, it would be sufficient to supply the entire South Division with water. It is well worth investigating by the city authorities. Any further information will be cheerfully furnished by S. MARES.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.

VERY LIKE INCOMPETENCY.

Arraignment of Sergeant Mergenthaler Before the Board of Police.

It Is Shown that He Can Neither Read, Write, Nor Use the Telegraph Instrument.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock,—an hour later than that named by them—to try Sergeant Adam Mergenthaler on the charge of incompetency, and lack of energy and judgment. Mr. O. P. Ingersoll defended Adam.

Sergeant Mergenthaler plead not guilty.

The President asked him if he had replied to the letter sent him by the Secretary asking for his resignation.

Mergenthaler said he had verbally, not in writing. He was sick at the time of receiving the letter.

President Talcott instructed him to reply immediately in writing.

Adam wrote a brief communication,—brevity applying to the epistle, and not to its manufacture,—stating that he would not resign, but preferred to stand his trial.

Superintendent Kennedy knew nothing particular about Adam himself, but men were never reported from the Station under his charge, and their shortcomings were only reported by citizens.

Captain Hickey, on being questioned as to Adam's qualifications for the position, replied that he had been with him since the organization of the Metropolitan force. He was a good patrolman, but as to his capacity as a Sergeant he hesitated to speak. About two years ago Adam had been taken sick, and it seemed to have affected him exceedingly ever since.

Commissioner Rehm asked Adam if he could use the telegraphic instrument at the station.

Adam said he had never tried, and could not.

Captain Hickey said it was the Sergeants' duty to know how to use the instrument. The Board had so ordered, and he had notified them to that effect.

Commissioner Rehm inquired if the other Sergeant at the Twenty-second Street Station could use the instrument.

The Captain answered in the negative.

President Talcott inquired what kind of a hand Adam wrote.

The Captain was not inclined to answer. He said there were Sergeants on the force who could not write so well.

Commissioner Rehm said a Sergeant who could not telegraph was certainly incompetent.

The attorney wanted to prove that the Sergeant had not yet had time to learn how to use the instrument.

Captain Hickey said he had once informed the Superintendent that Adam was too sick to be of much use.

The Sergeant's counsel wished to show that the disease to which allusion was made had abandoned the Sergeant, and he was getting better, and therefore that specific charge was refuted. That Adam could not use the telegraph instrument was true, but with a little more time he could learn it. Adam had been for years on the force, and grown gray in its service. He was entitled to some little consideration therefore. He might not be the best Sergeant in the city, but he was fully up to the average, and some more specific charges ought to be brought against him.

Commissioner Rehm had some witnesses, and went out to bring them in.

Officer Casey said that within three or four months he had seen Adam playing cards in saloons, several times, the last time being Jan. 23, in a saloon at the corner of Twenty-seventh street and Wentworth avenue.

Here Adam's counsel told him he could play cards whenever he wanted if he was off duty, though it was not wise to make a practice of so doing. He grew cheerful over the testimony.

A dreary interval of idleness followed, during which the Commissioners yawned, the reporters yawned, the counsel yawned, the Superintendent yawned, and Captain Miller said it was very unpleasant to have it published that his resignation was asked for.

Officer O'Connell coming in testified that he attended to his own business. He could not tell how the Station was run. Adam was unable to read an order sent to him by the Superintendent.

Michael Conway, an officer, testified looking at a chart, that for three months he had kept track of Adam. Since Dec. 9 to Jan. 5 he had been on Beat 1, and had not seen Adam during that time on his beat but once, and then he saw Adam and Clayton coming out of a theatre. On Jan. 6 he saw Adam go into a house of ill-fame, No. 703 State street. He was not in uniform. Witness called a citizen and sent him in to watch the Sergeant. On Jan. 10 and 11 he had seen him on beat, and not since until Feb. 29. On Jan. 1 Adam gave the order to come in at 2 o'clock, as it was cold. Officers Casey, Benton, and the witness were sent out again, while the others were allowed to remain in. He didn't go a block a way on his beat, but watched the house. From 3 till 8 o'clock that district is without a patrol.

Commissioner Sheridan wanted to conceal this fact from the press.

President Talcott said "Let the citizens know it. Let the press know it. It's their privilege to know how these things are run. I am not here to cover these things up. Let them know all about it."

Adam wanted to make a statement how it was that the men came in early. The men were so busy cleaning away snow and poisoning dogs that they must come in early. He was not acting under orders from the Captain, in calling them in at 2 o'clock. The men couldn't have such work—getting up early, and going to bed after—.

The Superintendent said the order was to come in at 5 o'clock.

Conway said the Superintendent had sent a communication to the Sergeant in relation to the fire ordinance, and Adam couldn't read it to his men. He ordered other copies to be made, and placed on the black board for the men to read. He had nothing against Mergenthaler. He always obeyed him with cheerfulness and alacrity. On the night when Adam sent them out, he had assisted a man in bringing in a drunken soldier. Adam said, "What do you fellows want here?" The order was given to come in at 2 o'clock four days before, and not countermanded.

Dr. John Guerin said he had attended Adam three or four years. His health was good. He was subject to menal disease, but for the past six months he had been free from it. The cause of the disease was exposure, probably. It was not an hereditary disease. He considered Adam as well fit for hard, active service as most men. He could not do much in a foot-race, being too obese. About a year ago Adam was much troubled with this disease, but for the past five months he had not called on him.

Canute R. Matson, Clerk of the Police Court, testified that he knew Officer Conway. Conway exhibited considerable feeling against Mergenthaler. He knew the reason of it from Mergenthaler and Clayton.

This ended the testimony. The case was taken under advisement with that of Sergeant Hood.

Sergeant Clayton will come up for trial on Friday at 10 o'clock.

THE LAW COURTS.

Yesterday's Transactions—Several New Suits Instituted—Petition for Mechanic's Lien on the Bigelow Block.

The Courts generally did nothing of general or public interest. The several branches of the Circuit Court were engaged in the continuation of causes heretofore mentioned. In the Superior Court the same state of affairs existed, excepting that it was default day, and several judgments were rendered, only one reaching the sum of $1,000. In the Criminal Court three parties were bailed, and in the County Court nothing of public interest was done, the proceedings mainly consisting in the reinstatement of old matters.

CIRCUIT COURT.

A bill was filed by Paul Populorum to enforce against Antoin Cavoll and wife the conditions of a trust deed covering Lot 49, in Block 23, Alston's Addition to Chicago.

—Petition was filed by Arthur Disney Reid against Annie Reid for partition between them as tenants in common of the south half Lot 18, Block 18, Duncan's Addition, except the east ten feet.

—An action of trespass was commenced by Thomas Hurlstone against Robert W. Meacham, in which the damages are laid at $1,000.

—Actions of assumpsit (among others) were commenced by German National Bank v. George A. Bigelow; demand, $4,000. Griffin S. Lacey v. Robert Dermont; demand, $1,000.

SUPERIOR COURT.

A petition for mechanic's lien was filed by Joel H. Hurlburd and George A. Herrick against George A. Bigelow and others, including the Phœnix Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. The property sought to be affected is the Bigelow Block, on Adams street.

—An action on the case was commenced by Charles Koehn, and Wilhelmine, his wife, against Solomon Austrian and Orrin Smith (A. & S.), in which the damages are laid at $10,000.

Quenching Fires.

GALVA, Ill., March 4.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Having read your very valuable paper of to-day, and being much interested in the remarks of your correspondents on the prevention of fire, I take the liberty of offering an idea on that subject also. I would recommend that the smoke-pipes of the present fire-engines be made with a universal joint and telescoped, so as to lengthen considerably, but to have the steam (exhaust) to pass through as at present; then, when a fire occurs, let steam be got up and the smoke-pipe put through a window of the building on fire, after putting a pound or more of sulphur on the fire in the engine. The waste steam and gas generated by the burning sulphur will effectually quench any fire there may be in the building, and in a very short time, too. By this method millions of dollars in property may be saved. You can test this, as I have done, if a chimney takes fire: a teaspoonful of sulphur on the fire below will invariably put the fire in the chimney out in half a minute. I give you this for what it is worth. "The mouse liberated the lion from the net." ONE OF YOUR READERS.

THE MIKADO'S PURCHASES.

Nearly a Quarter of a Million Dollars' Worth of American Live Stock, Farming Implements, Etc., to Be Shipped from Chicago to Japan.

An Accurate List of Mr. A. B. Capron's Selections.

Mr. A. B. Capron, purchasing agent of the Japanese Government, who has recently been collecting in this and adjoining States, samples of stock, machinery, etc., for Japan, has concluded his labors. He has already sent a portion of his selections on their way to the Mikado's dominions. The live stock will be shipped from the Stock Yards to-day. Several lists of the stock and machinery have been published, but as they are incorrect, an accurate list, furnished by a gentleman who was associated with Mr. Capron in the purchase, is subjoined:

CEREALS.

Samples of wheat, rye, oats, and barley,—200 bushels, from a Wisconsin gentleman.

LIVE STOCK.

A black stallion, 7 years old, named Young Black Prince. He was bred by W. L. Foster, of Dayton, Mich., and was purchased of A. H. Pidge, of New Carlisle, St. Joseph County, Ind. He was sired by Black Prince, and he by the David Hill Blackhawk, of Vermont.

A brown stallion, of membrinono stock, 6 years old, named Don Juan; purchased of C. C. and R. Parks, of Waukegan, Ill.

A pair of bay coach horses, of membrinono stock, 7 years old; purchased of S. S. Vaughan, of Jackson, Mich. One of them is half brother to a celebrated stallion sold by Mr. Fisk, of Coldwater, Mich., to a Boston man last summer for $12,000.

A brown gelding named Stranger, intended for Mr. Capron's use; purchased of Dr. Johns, of Decatur, Ill.

CATTLE.

A bull and three heifers, Durham stock; purchased of J. H. Pickerell, of Decatur, Ill.

A bull and three heifers, Devon stock, the former purchased of James Buckingham, of Zanesville, Ohio, and the latter of Walter Cole, of Batavia, N. Y.

HOGS.

Two specimens, Scotland stock, from the farm of J. S. Taylor, of Decatur, Ill.

One of the same breed from the farm of J. H. Pickerell, of the same place.

Three Suffolk hogs from John Wentworth's farm.

SHEEP.

Three specimens of Lincolnshire sheep, from Wolcott & Campbell, of York Cotton Mills, Utica, N. Y.

Three Southdowns from Mr. Pickerell's farm, at Decatur, Ill.

Three Spanish Merinos from the farm of Walter Cole, near Decatur, Ill.

MACHINERY.

From E. P. Allis & Co., of Milwaukee, a portable flour mill complete; also mill gearing and shafting.

From John Cooper & Co., of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, a portable engine and boiler; also a circular saw mill.

From J. A. Fay & Co., of Cincinnati, woodworking machinery, including shingle machine, lath saw, edging saw, turning lathe, tenanting machine, mortioing machine, etc.

From Stilwell & Bierce Manufacturing Company, of Dayton, Ohio, one Eclipse double turbine water wheel, 48 inches in diameter.

From John Dodds, of same place, one sulky hay rake.

From Mike Sherry, of same place, one grain drill.

From Bates & Son, of same place, one lathe drill.

From W. S. Colwell & Co., of Pittsburgh, one upright saw mill complete.

From Schoenberger & Co., of same place, horse shoes.

From the South Bend (Ind.) Iron Works, one chilled mouldboard, castiron plow, and a pair of lifting-jacks.

From Walter A Wood, of Hoosic Falls, N. Y., one reaper and one mower.

From Edward Bain, of Kenosha, Wis., one farm wagon.

From Head & Sutherland, of same place, a pair of bob-sleighs.

From the Kenosha Fanning Mill Company, one fanning mill.

From J. J. Case & Co., of Racine, Wis., a grain separator, with horse-power.

From Hibbard & Spencer, of Chicago, a large supply of all kinds of hardware, including millright's, carpenter's, and blacksmith's tools.

From Bradley, Banks & Co., of Chicago, an assortment of agricultural implements.

BUGGIES, ETC.

From Coan & TenBroeke, of Chicago, one covered and one open buggy.

From I. A. Hill & Co., of Chicago, ten sets of light and heavy harness, including one coach harness for the Emperor's carriage.

From Elwanger & Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., thirty-six thousand fruit trees, and a large assortment of garden and flower seeds. They also send a German gardener.

From Bradford & Sharp, of Cincinnati, leather and rubber belting.

THE EXACT VALUE

of the purchase is not known, but it is estimated that, by the time they reach Japan, about a quarter of a million of dollars will have been expended.

PERSONAL.

Five gentlemen are to accompany the stock and goods—Mr. E. M. Shelton, of Owasso, Mich., a graduate of the agricultural school at Lansing, who has charge of the farm department, and will teach the Japanese how to till the soil and raise cereals and vegetables; Mr. N. W. Holt, of Dayton, of Ohio, who is to superintend the erection of the machinery; Mr. George E. Mayor, son-in-law of General Capron, who will have charge of the party between San Francisco and Yesso, a young man named Taylor, who will assist in taking care of the stock; and another gentleman, not yet decided on. Mr. A. B. Capron will have charge until the party reaches San Francisco.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Wednesday, March 6.

Lot 19 in Block 35, Sheffield's Addition, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $400.

Forest av, n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 30x124 ft, dated March 2; consideration, $2,250.

Lot 8 of Lots 11 and 12 in Block 4, United States Bank Addition, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $3,400.

Lot 8 of Lots 11 and 12 in Block 4, United States Bank Addition, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $3,400.

Clybourn av, n w corner of Blackhawk st, n e f, 25x112 ft, with brick building, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $8,000.

Burling st, bet Sophia st and Webster av, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 29; consideration, $550.

Lot 4 in Block 3 of Morgan's s e ¼, s e ¼ of Sec 12, 39, 13, dated March 5; consideration, $1,500.

Lake st, bet Dearborn and State sts, s f, 19x180 ft, dated March 4; consideration, $17,000.

Newberry av, bet Wright and Sixteenth sts, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 4, 1871; consideration, $1,000.

Undivided ½ of Lot 6 of Lot 8, in Block 41, of Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 26, in Seaman & Busby's Block 6, in Assessor's n w ¼ Sec 22, 39, 14, dated Feb. 22; consideration, $10,000.

Johnson st, bet Wright and Sixteenth sts, e f, 24x100 ft, dated March 20, 1871; consideration, $800.

Evans st, near Iglehart av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 5; consideration, $350.

Mohawk st, 50 ft n of Wisconsin st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $1,000.

Milwaukee av bet Reuben and Dickson sts s w f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 6; consideration $1,800.

Hunt st, bet Rucker and Elizabeth sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, with cottage, dated March 4; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 21 in Starr's n e ¼ Block 5, Sec. 5, 39, 14, dated March 6; consideration, $500.

Lot 11, in Stinson's Block 16, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated Feb. 26; consideration $800.

Kossuth st, 80 ft west of Hanover st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 23; consideration, $900.

Lots 24 and 25, in Block 13, Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated Feb. 16; consideration, $2,200.

Lot 2 of Schulze's Lot 1, of Tatge's w ½ Block 28, w ½ Sec. 5, 39, 14, dated March 6; consideration, $900.

Keenon st, east of Wood st, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 5; consideration, $490.

Keenon st, e of Wood st, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 5; consideration, $475.

Keenon st, e of Wood st, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 5; consideration, $475.

Union st, 60 ft s of Mitchell st, e f, 25x90 ft, with building, dated March 6; consideration, $2,100.

Lot 11, in Owens' Lots 84, 86, etc., in Butterfield's Addition, dated March 5; consideration, $2,500.

Triangular lot on s e cor of Milwaukee av and Green st, dated March 3; consideration, $6,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Union av, 169 ft w of Cottage Grove av, s f, 66x100 ft, dated March 5; consideration, $3,100.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

The Woman's Hospital.

A meeting was held on Thursday afternoon at the rooms of the New York Infirmary for women and children, No. 128 Second avenue, to aid in the rebuilding of the Hospital for Women and Children in this city. After an address by the attending physician, Dr. Bellows said that the best way to raise money was to send for the Rev. Robert Collyer to deliver a lecture in New York on the fire, or any other subject, the proceeds to be devoted to rebuilding the Hospital. A resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted and 750 tickets immediately taken.

Personal Paragraphs.

Employes need only to call at the Relief Employment Bureau, Court House square, to obtain any help they may need.

—Mr. W. P. F. Meserve, formerly proprietor of the Palmer House, and Robert Clark, of this city, will take the Riverside Hotel and run it for the season, commencing April 1.

—Richard T. Crain, General Superintendent of the South Side City Railroad, is lying dangerously ill, of bilious fever, at his residence on Wabash avenue.

—Dr. Wm. E. Quine, one of the Faculty of the Chicago Medical College, was recently made the recipient of a fine case of surgical instruments,—a token of respect and esteem from the students of his department.

—The belligerent Mrs. Cook, who attempted to frighten Dr. Krusemark into paying a debt by exhibiting a silver-mounted pistol, was sent for trial before the Criminal Court, in $500 bail, by Justice Banyon, yesterday morning.

—In reply to a query from "A Country Reader" as to whether Mr. Joseph Medill still has the authority to examine boys for appointments to the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., we remark that Mr. Medill never had any such authority, and certainly has none now.

—The Chicago Schuetzenverein held a meeting on Monday last, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, G. Oertel; Vice President, Colonel Rutishauser; Treasurer, Wm. Boehmer; Secretary, Ernst Niedert; First Shooting-Master, Martin Gnau; Second Shooting-Master, Wm. Hammel; Comptroller, G. Ruprecht.

—The Mayor yesterday received a communication from the Department of State enclosing a draft on the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, of £384 0s 7d, being the proceeds of a collection by merchants and gentlemen of Singapore, India, for the relief of the Chicago destitute.

Alleged Horse Thieves Arrested.

Two men, who gave their names as John Hickson and Richard Evans, were arrested at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the corner of Clark and Taylor streets, by Officers Flanagan and Cremient, who suspected them of being horse thieves. The prisoners had with them a fine double team, which they were endeavoring to dispose of at a price so low that it aroused the attention of the policemen. On being questioned relative to the property, the fellows gave very unsatisfactory answers, so they were marched to the Armory, where they await the action of the Court.

Another Voice from the Post Office.

Colonel Eastman has promulgated another manifesto as follows: "After this date, through mails for foreign countries will close as follows: Great Britain *via* New York, Mondays and Thursdays, at 3:30 p. m.; Great Britain *via* Quebec, Wednesdays, at 6:30 p. m.; Germany *via* New York, Sundays and Thursdays, at 3:30 p. m.; Danish mail, *via* New York, Sundays at 3:30 p. m.; Canada mails daily at 4 p. m."

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 22 West Randolph street (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute). The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, March 6.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding.	16° F			To 2 p m
7:00 a. m.	22	29.84	N. E. h.	
2:00 p. m.	23	29.76	N. E. h.	
7:00 p. m.	26	29.68	N. E. g.	inches.

Everything.

National Lodge No. 596, A. F. & A. M., will give a sociable at Martine's Hall, on Ada street, this evening.

—A regular meeting of the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects will be held this evening, at No. 21 East Van Buren street.

—A public meeting will be held at Temperance Hall, on Harrison street, near Halsted, on Friday evening, to consider the question of a bridge over the river, and railway tracks on that street.

—There will be a regular meeting of the Chicago Athletic Club this evening, at the Club-rooms, whereunto the members are summoned. Business of importance is to come before the meeting.

—The Ætna Base Ball Club will meet, this evening, at No. 39 West Randolph street, to hear the report of the Committee of Arrangements on their recent ball, and transact other business, including the election of officers.

—The ladies of the Union Club will give a ladies' party at Martine's Hall on Friday evening, to which they invite all their friends. Good music and refreshments will be provided, while 'busses will be in attendance to convey parties east and west.

—An entertainment, consisting of a musical soiree, oyster supper, etc., is to be given at the rooms of the Second Baptist Church this evening, the proceeds to go into the organ fund. The concert, for which the music has been purveyed with great care, is to come off at 8 o'clock, lasting until 9, after which the more substantial features of the entertainment.

—John McDermott, a demoralized white man, and David Brown, a knavish colored man, were before Justice Banyon yesterday morning, on the charge of having burglariously entered a clothing store at the corner of Polk street and Third avenue, from which they carried off a large quantity of goods. Sergeant Buckley and several witnesses testified against the accused, who were held for trial under $1,500 bail each.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Rules Must and Shall Be Observed.

Is There a Probability That $900,000 Will Be Wanted to Buy a Lot for a Court House?

The Board of County Commissioners met in the east wing of the Court House, yesterday afternoon, President White in the chair. Present—Commissioners Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Pahlman, Roelle, Skelly, and Stearns.

THE RULES MUST BE OBSERVED.

The President desired to say that he had caused a copy of the rules to be laid on the table for the members. It had been observed by himself and by the members of the Board that they had been too loose in their manner of doing business. While he would not endeavor to be arbitrary or captious, it was his purpose hereafter, for the good of the entire Board, and for the speedy and proper transaction of the business of the county, to conform to the rules substantially, especially the rule which prohibits a member from speaking more than twice upon the same subject without the unanimous consent of the Board; the rule that, when a member desires to speak, requires him to rise and address the Chair; the rule relating to interruptions and discussions while the announcement of a vote is pending. He spoke of this particularly, and hoped the members would sustain the Chair in enforcing them.

The President retired, and Commissioner Harrison assumed the Chair.

AN ADJOURNMENT.

Commissioner Stearns moved that when the Board adjourn it adjourn to meet next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Agreed to.

WHO SHALL BE COUNTY CLERK?

Commissioner Crawford said the acting County Clerk, had spoken to him about an election to fill the vacancy, and said he would like to have the Board decide whether he should issue a call for an election. He moved that the Clerk be instructed to issue a call.

Commissioner Skelly was opposed to having an election, as it would involve expense.

Commissioner Ashton did not think the Board could take action on the matter, as they had nothing to do with it.

Commissioner Crawford moved that the Board deemed it inexpedient, at this time, to order an election for a County Clerk.

COUNTY BONDS.

Commissioner Stearns presented the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be and is hereby instructed, in connection with the Treasurer of Cook County, to procure the necessary and proper blank bonds, in sums of $500 and $1,000 each, as said Committee shall determine, to the amount of $1,500,000, running not exceeding twenty years, with interest at not exceeding seven per cent, payable semi-annually as provided by law authorizing the County of Cook to issue bonds for public buildings, funding the floating indebtedness and other purposes, and that the Treasurer of Cook County advertise for proposals for the sale of $500,000 thereof on or before the first day of May, 1872, and $400,000 on or before the first day of July, 1872, and submit such proposals to this Board for acceptance or rejection.

Resolved, That from and after this date, no short bonds so-called, or coupon orders, shall be issued by Cook County until otherwise ordered by this Board, and that so much of any order or resolution of this Board, heretofore adopted, authorizing the issue of coupon orders and inconsistent with the foregoing resolution, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

The Chairman thought it would be better to authorize the Finance Committee to advertise for proposals for such amounts as they may find are necessary.

Commissioner Stearns said that the current expenses were very heavy, and running fight along, and not a cent of taxes would be collected until September or October. It would take $500,000 at once to meet the expenses.

Commissioner Herting remarked that there was an indebtedness of $400,000 to be met on the 1st of July. He moved to refer the resolution to the Finance Committee.

Commissioner Skelly thought it might be necessary to have more than $900,000, as money may be wanted to buy a lot for a Court House.

Commissioner Crawford moved that the vote by which the Board agreed to adjourn until Monday be reconsidered. The motion was agreed to.

Commissioner Herting withdrew his motion.

Commissioner Crawford moved that the consideration of the resolutions be made the special order for this afternoon. Agreed to.

COUNTY AGENT'S QUARTERS.

Commissioner Ashton understood that the county was paying $2,000 a year rent for a building on West Randolph street, in which the County Agent was located. He, therefore, moved that the Committee on Public Buildings be directed to notify the County Agent and Superintendent of Public Charities to occupy rooms in the Court House, and that they (the Committee) be authorized to fit up a room on the third floor of the Court House for the County Agent's supplies, and to take steps to rent the building now occupied by him.

Commissioner Stearns said he would like to save every cent possible, but he did not believe the eight hundred families that were to be turned loose by the Relief and Aid Society would make it very comfortable for any one in the Court House.

After some further discussion Commissioner Ashton withdrew the motion, and moved that the Committee on Poor House and Paupers be instructed to procure a building at less rent than is now paid, and to provide a place for the County Agent as near the Court House as possible, and to rent the building now occupied by him at the best price they can get. Also that the Building Committee be authorized to furnish the Superintendent of Public Charities a room in the east wing of the Court House. The motion was agreed to.

The Board then adjourned.

Cure for Hydrophobia.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Dr. Urquhart, proprietor and manager of the Turkish Bath at Riverside, London, says: "I should not mind my own child being bitten by a mad-dog, so certain I am that the bath would cure him. I asked a medical man, some time since, to get me a case of Hydrophobia, as I was certain the disease must yield to the bath. He told me that my idea had been anticipated in the only known cure, in the case of Dr. Buisson, of Paris, having been bitten by a mad-dog, and who, when the symptoms appeared, knowing that medicines were of no avail, and thinking only how he might die the most easily, had himself carried into a vapor-bath, to remain till death, and came out cured."

Dr. Buisson, after riper experience, addressed a communication to the *Abeille Medicale*, and says: "A single vapor-bath is sufficient to prevent Hydrophobia, by eliminating the virus from the system; nevertheless, for greater security, I caused seven to be taken, at a temperature of 127 to 140 degrees. If the disorder has declared itself, I prescribe a single bath, and leave the patient in until a cure is effected. Hydrophobia may last three days. Experience has proved to me that a cure is certain on the first day of the outbreak; on the second day, doubtful; and on the third, hopeless, on account of the difficulty of conveying the patient to the bath and keeping him in. And, as Hydrophobia never breaks out before the seventh day, there is time to perform a long journey to obtain a bath."

It will be observed that the above experience relates to the vapor bath, where a temperature of 150 degrees can be endured for only a very short time, on account of the scalding effects of the vapor; whereas in the dry hot air, or Turkish bath, mentioned by Urquhart, a temperature ranging from 150 to 250 degrees can be endured for hours, thoroughly eliminating all poison from the system. L. P. H.

CHICAGO, March 5.

The Temperance Question.

RANTOUL, Ill., March 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Our municipal election, held yesterday, resulted in the most complete victory ever yet achieved in this place by the friends of Temperance. The entire anti-License ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 20 to 56.

When we consider that, last spring, the License ticket was carried by some 15 to 20 majority, we can but regard the present result as indicative of a most radical and hopeful change in the moral sentiment of our people.

With the exception of a few scattering, the following is the vote in full:

"NO-LICENSE" TICKET.	Votes.	"CITIZENS' TICKET." (License in disguise.)	Votes.
Trustees.		*Trustees.*	
C. McFarland	98	Isaac Cross	48
F. B. Bechett	98	L. E. Cole	47
G. W. Gulick	98	J. L. Dean	47
Thos. A. Shepherd	98	G. H. Reed	44
Ezra Estep	97	J. M. Barnes	42
Assessor and Collector.		*Assessor and Collector.*	
J. J. Bols	94	John Penfield	48
Police Constable.		*Police Constable.*	
S. Marsters	78	L. E. Lane	54
Treasurer.		*Treasurer.*	
J. M. Collison	92	A. Luckey	48

Such a verdict as this needs no comments.

E. J. UDDELL.

DANVILLE, March 4.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A large gathering of our most influential citizens was called together last evening in Lincoln Hall, for the purpose of holding a ratification meeting in regard to the Temperance law recently passed by our State Legislature. The Mayor of the city, G. J. English, Esq., presided. Short and pithy speeches were made by the Rev. Messrs. McElroy and Stevens, and also by Lawyer Townsend. The Temperance-lecturer, M. H. Pogson, had been engaged by the organization of the Sons of Temperance, and for nearly two hours he held the people intent upon listening to what he had to say. He spoke strongly in favor of the vigorous enforcement of the new law. Strong resolutions were unanimously carried, pledging the citizens to united effort in the enforcement of the measure. It was one of the largest Temperance gatherings ever called together in our city, and shows where the people of Danville stand on Temperance. H. O. BROWER, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH CONCERT.

The concert given under the auspices of the Young People's Association of Plymouth Church, on Tuesday evening last, was attended by a large audience. In point of attendance, the concert may be set down as a success, but in scarcely any other respect did it reach even mediocrity. Mr. Flagler is in some respects a very showy, brilliant player, with an inclination to the sensational, by which term we should characterise his "Chimes in a Tower" and "Thunder Storm." In such show pieces as these he is manifestly at home, but there is little music, and no art, in such efforts. In the *andante* movement of Beethoven's First symphony he failed, except, perhaps, in the closing chords, to give one even a hint of Beethoven's spirit, and in Schumann's "Traumerei" he utterly misconceived the character of the composition both in time and feeling, besides ruining the unity of it by not repeating the first movement which the *romanza* naturally runs into. Mr. Flagler undoubtedly understands an organ, but his playing is marred by haste and carelessness. The vocal features of the concert were not extraordinary. Mr. Bischoff and Mrs. Brewer, according to the apology made for them, were troubled with the same complaint which afflicted the unfortunate woman on the Bridge of Sighs—the cold winds of March made them tremble and shiver. Mr. Iott also would have done better to have appeared apologetically, for a hoarseness made his voice unmanageable. Mrs. Swallow, the soprano of the church choir, and Miss Lowrey, a new-comer in the city, had the balance of the programme in their hands. We presume that the former lady is a better singer in choir than in concert. Her method does not adapt her to the latter style of singing. Miss Lowrey has a voice of excellent quality, and remarkable for its strength and clearness in the high register. The latter feature is not often found among American singers, and in this respect her voice is almost exceptional. She has faults, however, of execution and style which need correcting, and especial heed should be given to singing true. Nervousness may have been the cause on Monday evening, but it is a habit which if persisted in will prove fatal to any singer.

Punch's Bill Against Brother Jonathan for Indirect Damages.

Mr. Punch, considering it his duty to step forward at the present moment, and to suggest an easy and honorable arrangement of the American question, has prepared the following schedule of English claims for compensation. It is manifest that they are all absolutely just, and he is sure that the American Government will admit that fact. Therefore, all that remains to be done is this: Let Mr. Hamilton Fish append his signature, and the words "All right" (he may add "old hoss," or not, as he may think the American nation desire), and then the two Governments have but to exchange receipts for their respective claims:

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT CLAIM COMPENSATION	£.	s.	d.
For twenty years of violent abuse poured upon England by the New York *Herald*, in the interest of slavery, and up to the date when the editor of that paper was informed that he must really be hanged if he would not desist from treason to the United States	0	0	2½
For similar abuses, in nobody's interest, since the above date	0	0	0¼
For encouraging the Fenians, and putting Canada in dread of a Fenian invasion	0	0	0¼
For permitting the Irish-American press to abuse England	0	0	0¼
For inducing many persons in England to use the word "reliable" instead of "trustworthy"	20,000,000	0	0
For allowing Mr. G. F. Train, our enemy, to be out of a lunatic asylum	0	0	6
For the use of the works of ancient English authors, from Wm. Shakespeare downwards, and for calling them American authors	100,000,000	0	0
For piracy on modern English authors, and for not calling a great many of them American authors	100,000,000	0	0
For spoiling a great number of decent second rate English actors, and sending them home with the idea that they were Keans and Kembles	9	7	6½
For insulting the King's or Queen's English by speaking it, for fifty years, nasally	20,000,000	0	0
For eclipsing the harmless gaiety of nations by suddenly stopping the supply of capital nigger stories, which have now entirely ceased	1,000,000	0	0
For outraging humanity by not annexing Mexico, and putting an end to its atrocities	100,000,000	0	0
For putting us under an obligation by the graceful return of that Artic vessel, "Thy Love is Worth"	1,000,000	0	0
For attempting to destroy the monarchical principles of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by treating him with so much kindness and hospitality that His Royal Highness was induced to think well of Republicans	100,000,000	0	0
For persuading Mlle. Nilsson to leave London for America, and for still detaining that songstress	100,000	0	0
For inventing Herr Breitmann, instead of leaving to some Englishman the honor of inventing him	100,000	0	0
For incessantly reproducing pictures from *Punch*, and never acknowledging their source	No charge.		
Total	£442,200,050	8	4¼

[This is our bill.]

GLADSTONE, PUNCH & CO.

A Cerlonese Story.

Long ago, a king—or, as some say, a very wealthy man, but it does not matter which, though a king sounds better—had an only child, a daughter, the heiress of all his wealth, who could not, or would not speak. He tried all means to cure her, but in vain. At last he sent forth a proclamation that whoever, being of fitting degree, could restore speech to his daughter, should marry her and eventually be lord of all her father's wealth. Many tried, but all failed. At last a prince who had a magical gift, that of causing things inanimate to talk with him, came forward, and was admitted to the hall where the princess was. He spoke to her, and tried to induce her to speak, but answer he got none!

Now, a lamp was hanging in the hall, and to it the prince good-humoredly addressed himself. "Lamp," said he, "I will tell you a story."

"Say on," replied the lamp.

"Well," went on the prince, "four travellers—a carpenter, a painter, a cloth-merchant, and a jeweller—set out on a journey. By-and-by they came to a rest-house, halted there, and prepared their food. The keeper of the rest-house had laid down on the floor a log of wood, very suitable for carving. The carpenter, seeing this, pulled out his carving-gear, and carved the log into the shape of a woman, life-size, and exquisitely beautiful. The painter next took his brushes and colors, and painted the figure till it shone as brilliantly fair as a goddess. Then the cloth-merchant opened his packages, chose the finest silks and embroidered robes, and dressed the figure in his choicest bravery. The jeweller took gems, earrings, necklaces, and bangles, and all such things, and bedecked the figure with them. Last of all, the figure was endowed with life. I do not take on me to explain how that came about, but it was the fact!"

"No more do I," said the lamp; "but, pray, go on. I hate digressions!"

"When," continued the prince, "that exquisitely-beautiful being burst into life, all the four fell violently in love with her, and each wished to make her his wife.

"'Why, I shaped that matchless figure,' said the carpenter.

"'And I bestowed on her that blooming complexion,' retorted the painter.

"'And I robed her,' exclaimed the merchant.

"'But what are your choicest robes to the costly gems which were my gift? A woman is of little account without jewels!' cried the jeweller.

"Thus they went on clamoring and disputing. Now, O lamp! who was to be declared the rightful owner?"

First the lamp said one and then another, giving reasons—and whatever the lamp said, the prince contradicted. The dispute waxed hot and furious, but seemed never to come nearer to an end.

The princess heard all the dispute, and held her peace a long time. At last she could bear to keep silent no longer. So she cried: "You are both silly! The true owner was none of the four, but the keeper of the rest-house, for to him the wood she was made of belonged!"

"Ah! yes," said the prince, "you are in the right, my princess! And now, that you have spoken, let me claim my reward and take you for my wife!" So they went before the king, who was enchanted with the cure and they were married straightway and lived happy ever afterward—at least, it is said, the princess never gave her husband any cause, after marriage, to reproach her for too persistently holding her peace.

NEW YORK.

The Trial of Mayor Hall—Obtaining a Jury.

The Stokes Case—How John Graham Is Conducting It.

Journalistic Gossip—Changes in the "Times"—Rumors as to Other Papers.

Theatrical—Return of Mrs. John Wood—Lester Wallack, and Augustin Daly.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 4.

THE TRIAL OF MAYOR HALL.

The trial of our Chief Magistrate, on the misdemeanor indictments found against him by the "extension" Grand Jury, will, without doubt, be fairly commenced to-day. A week ago the process of empaneling a jury was commenced, when a panel of 500 men was summoned. After consuming four days, and examining nearly every one of those 500 men, twelve persons, either utterly ignorant or who were willing to swear that they were, were selected to decide the case. The absurdity of our present method of obtaining jurymen was never better illustrated than in this instance, and in the Stokes trial, which has also been in progress during the past week. With all the proofs of the Mayor's complicity in the late Ring frauds, which have been paraded both in the papers and by means of official statements, he must indeed be an ignorant person who had not formed an opinion in the matter, and so disqualified himself from serving on the jury. The proof thus set forth does not leave a doubt of his guilt morally, but it is another matter to establish his culpability legally. No one has the faintest idea that it will be done, but the farce of trying him must be proceeded with. These twelve men will have about as much to do with the final disposition of the case as you or I. If the case is not disposed of on legal points in the Judge's charge, and the jury should bring in a verdict of guilty, the Mayor will appeal the case, so that finally it will be decided, independent of the jury, by a "Ring" Judge—we have no others in the State. During the examination of the jurors, the Mayor had one or two opportunities to "make a few remarks," and these he availed himself of to make a parade of his innocence, and to express a desire for a speedy trial, in order that his reputation might be vindicated. This buncombe was greeted always with applause by the crowd of friends of the Mayor, who thronged the Court-room from day to day. The last juror was found on Thursday, an entire day having been consumed in finding a duly-qualified idiot. On Friday Mr. Clinton occupied the day in opening for the prosecution—giving an exhaustive review of the City Government from the times of the early Dutch settlers, to its present administration by the Irish. His remarks on the Mayor's case occupied about half an hour. Then the Court adjourned till to-day, when the farce will be resumed, and continued indefinitely, or certainly till the patience of the audience—a noble army of swindled tax-payers—has been exhausted. Whatever may be the result of the trial, Mayor Hall has lost his political and social position in this city, and a thousand verdicts of acquittal cannot wipe out the brand of guilt which has been affixed to his character.

THE STOKES CASE.

Another farcical trial which has been in progress during the past week was that of Stokes, and it has been watched with even more interest than that of Mayor Hall. For, notwithstanding the comicality presented by the fact of a prisoner well known to be guilty of murder trying the Grand Jury which indicted him, there was a serious element running through it which was watched with anxiety by all good citizens. If the result of his trial of the Grand Jury should be in his favor, that would establish the illegality of all the indictments found by that body, and these included not only indictments against the Ring thieves, but numerous others whereon the parties implicated had been tried and sent to the Penitentiary. A decision in favor of Stokes would have resulted in invalidating all these proceedings, and turning loose upon the community again a great number of convicts; which, considering the quantity now running around loose, would have been rather more than we could stand. But Judge Cardozo, who is himself in daily danger of being brought to trial for his misdemeanors, did not dare to still further defy the law and brave public opinion, so he instructed the jury to find that Stokes was legally indicted, and directed that he be brought to trial for the murder of Fisk. An appeal from this decision is to be made, and a stay of proceedings for twenty days has been granted by the Judge to enable counsel to prepare the papers. The calibre of the jurymen now prescribed by law may be judged of by the conduct of one of those in the Stokes case. This respectable idiot, whose mind, to enable him to become a juror, was shown to be "as blank as a piece of white paper," after the Judge's charge, arose with a newspaper in hand, and called the attention of the Court to an article therein, where it was stated that money would buy the prisoner free. He became very much excited, and said that, while sitting there as a juror, he had seen more corruption than he had ever dreamed of. His whole manner was that of a crack-brained idiot, and, when he declared that twelve men of dough might as well have been selected as that jury, everybody recalled the old adage, "Fools and children always tell the truth." I was told subsequently that the man has once been an inmate of the Insane Asylum, and is given to the immoderate use of opium, which gives his mind the required degree of "blankness" to make him a competent juror—under the law.

JOHN GRAHAM.

John Graham, in this Stokes case, has lost what little reputation for honesty of purpose he ever possessed. He is recognized as one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the city, and it has heretofore been popularly believed that he would not resort to any chicanery to prevent the administration of justice to a person whom he knew to be guilty. But, in this case, he has resorted to every possible device to stave off the trial, and to entrap the prosecution into some legal hole that should ultimately secure the release of his client on the ground of error in the proceedings. Not only has he done this, but he has most outrageously libelled people in his remarks in Court, who had no more to do with the case than the man in the moon, and who had no opportunity to defend themselves from his cowardly backbiting and slanderous innuendoes. In this he has been ably seconded by John McKeon, a pot-valiant individual, whose tongue is nothing but slander. This blatant Hibernian had the impudence to assert in Court that Stokes was as "innocent as any man there,"—a statement that was received with derisive "Ohs!" and "Ahs!" Next day, John Graham, with impudence only equalled by his associate, asserted that the Court-room was packed with enemies of Stokes, and that he was afraid of receiving a bullet in the back! This was all done for buncombe, with a faint hope that some insane person would take the cue and make a demonstration against Stokes, and so create sympathy in his favor. Nothing would suit Graham better than to have his client set upon by a mob; for, if he escaped the assault with his life, he would never be hung for the murder of Fisk. If good opportunity presents, Graham will get up such a mob some day, and attack Stokes on his way to or from Court. The next step in this case will be the appeal from Cardozo's decision. Before this can be heard, a year will probably have elapsed, and, when Stokes is finally brought up squarely to answer the charge of murder, some of us will doubtless be old men,—unless, fortunately, John Graham should die meantime.

MAYOR HALL AND THE TIMES.

I have assured you all along that ultimately Mayor Hall will be acquitted of all charges against him. (I shall be happy if I am proven a false prophet in this respect.) So soon as he is acquitted, it is generally understood that he will bring numerous suits against the *Times*, which has so persistently called him a thief and a robber. He will have no end of material to offer as evidence; for scarcely an issue of that paper has been made during the last nine months that has not made this statement, either in positive terms or indirectly. It is also understood that there are numerous others, whom the *Times* has denounced in a similar manner, who are only waiting for this Reform excitement to die down a little, to bring suits against Mr. Jones for libel, slander, defamation of character, etc. Among those mentioned as likely to do this are Peter B. Sweeny, Judge Hilton, Thomas C. Fields, Nathaniel Sands, and several others. I should not like to buy an interest in the *Times* just at present.

THE TIMES.

Speaking of these threatened suits against the *Times*, leads me to devote a paragraph specially to that self-constituted guardian of the city's honor. On the 1st of March, a general upheaval of its internal arrangements took place, this being the second general overturning which has occurred in the office during the past three months. The first upheaval threw out Mr. Sinclair, the ablest city editor the paper ever had, and his assistant, Colonel Carr, with several reporters. Mr. Moore, an old attache of the paper, and a journalist of experience, was installed in Mr. Sinclair's place, and a man named Hart, from the *Standard*, assigned to him as an assistant for night duties. Some errors were made, and fault was found with the paper, so that it became necessary to make frequent corrections,—a thing which all newspapers loathe. The straw which broke the camel's back was a paragraph which crept in associating Judge Dowling with some of the Ring thieves, who participated in numerous "Black Crook orgies" at a saloon up town. The Judge was indignant, the paper humbly retracted, and Mr. Moore and his assistant were compelled to walk the plank. The office is now reorganized, with Mr. George Williams as "Superintendent of News." He has entire charge of all news matters, including city, foreign, and domestic intelligence. Mr. Williams was formerly a compositor on the paper, then a police reporter, then night editor. Mr. Jennings, the managing editor of the paper, an Englishman, is accused of all the trouble in the *Times* office. He is said to be overbearing in his manner, and totally unfamiliar with the details of the office. He rode the Tammany hobby successfully, which has inflated him with self-conceit. It is rumored that Mr. Morgan, who bought Mr. Raymond's interest, and owns the controlling stock in the paper, does not propose to permit it to go into the Presidential campaign under its present management, but is now looking for a proper person to instal in Mr. Jennings' chair. I give these rumors about the *Times* because, as the champion of Reform, that journal and its editors have been remarkably prominent of late, and the attaches have been, to a great degree, robbed of their impersonality and become public property. The first thing Mr. Williams did as "Superintendent of News" was to discharge some half-a-dozen well-known reporters of the *Times*, thus carrying out the policy of his chief, to get rid of all of Mr. Raymond's old staff.

OTHER PAPERS.

As I am talking about newspapers, I may as well record some current rumors about other journals. It is reported that the old *Evening Express* is about to suspend publication. This paper has for years derived its sustenance very largely from the City Government, and, since that has been cut off, its support has been precarious. Mr. Jas. Brooks, Democratic member of Congress, its proprietor, is reported to have announced that he was tired of pouring his money into a rat-hole, and is looking for a purchaser. Failing to find one speedily, the paper is likely to die on his hands. The *Morning Standard*,—John Russell Young, editor,—is also reported on its last legs. The only wonder is that it has lived so long. It was started for Young by Ben. Butler and others, but Young's management soon made them sick of it. Tom Murphy, our Celtic Collector, and his *protege*, General Horace Porter, then took hold of it; but the child was too sick to recover. They galvanized the patient so that for a time it gave symptoms of life, but, unfortunately for it, certain people, with the ideas of civil reform in their heads, called the attention of Murphy and Porter away from their bantling, and put them personally on the defensive. Then Bowen, of the *Independent*, took hold of it, placing his nephew in nominal charge, while Young still stood by as the Mephistophiles of the institution. It has gradually dwindled and wasted away. The paper failed to pay its telegraph bills, and the news was refused it, so that now it is generally compiled by hashing up the evening papers of the previous day. It is also rumored that Hugh Hastings is anxious to sell out the *Commercial Advertiser*, but I do not believe it is a failing enterprise. It may not come fully up to Mr. Hastings' ideas of a profitable speculation, but I have no doubt it is making a fair return on the money invested.

MRS. JOHN WOOD.

the rollicking, frolicking, singing, joking, and above all, the modest and decent burlesque actress of a few years ago, has returned to us, and commences to-night an engagement at Niblo's Garden,—giving bright, sparkling, piquant burlesque, in place of Black Crook nastiness. She brings with her the best of the burlesque company which, under her management, has made such a sensation in London. She appears first in John Brougham's inimitable burlesque of "Pocahontas," which she has re-christened "La Belle Sauvage." Mr. Mark Smith, our favorite and genial "old man," who is also immense (physically and figuratively) in burlesque, is engaged to act with Mrs. Wood. As many of the names in the cast are new to play-goers of this country, and as you may have overlooked the announcements, I append the cast of the piece. Mrs. Wood's reception to-night will be one of the great theatrical events of the year:

LA BELLE SAUVAGE,

as performed by Mrs. John Wood over 250 nights at the St. James Theatre, London.

H.R.H. Princess Pocahontas	Mrs. John Wood
Kroassacombe	Harry Cox
Pooteepet	Miss Emily Weston
Dimundi	Miss Annie Tyson
Dahlinduk	Miss H. Hodson
Oujewel	Miss Hattie Purcel
Luvlicreeta	Miss Ella Prince
Osocharmin	Miss Laura Wilber
Litelperte	Miss Lillie Hale
H.I.M. King Powhatan	Mr. Mark Smith
Count Rolff	Mr. A. W. Young
Captain John Smith	Mr. G. W. Anson
Lieutenant Thomas Brown	Mr. H. D. Riley
Opodildoc	Mr. Julian Cross
Mucmudo	Mr. Clinton Wright
Quashaljaw	Mr. W. D. Van Brunt
Glasogrog	Mr. H. P. Whitelock
Jingogo	Mr. George Sandford

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

There is a rumor current, which, though unofficially denied, is credited in theatrical circles, to the effect that Mr. Lester Wallack will sever all connection with Wallack's Theatre at the close of the present season. Mr. Wallack is at present infatuated with yachting, and is building a yacht in which, it is stated, he designs "putting a girdle round the earth" in something over forty minutes. If not entirely round the world, he is expected to make an extended cruise, and, on returning, is to give such time to "starring" as he proposes to devote to his profession. There is sense in his pursuing this course, for there is more money to be made by him in "starring" than in dividing the profits of so small a theatre as the one which bears his name, especially when Theodore Moss, the Treasurer, by virtue of owning more stock, claims the lion's share. True it is, at least, that Sothern is to play an engagement here in the fall, to open the next season, and he it is who is reported to be associated with Moss in its future management. During the summer season, Lydia Thompson, with her bare-legged blondes, is to occupy Wallack's. What desecration!—New York's favorite old-comedy theatre, the pride of the *creme de la creme*, to be prostituted to spectacular shows and leg exhibitions.

But, since Daly made a hit, at his little Fifth Avenue Theatre, with his beautifully-mounted and faultlessly-acted modern comedies, the antique fun of our ancestors has suffered decidedly, and Wallack's nose has been out of joint. And now Wallack's discomfiture is Daly's opportunity, and this enterprising young man is determined to embrace it. Next winter he will run another theatre in connection with his present one; but what one is not yet determined. He has engaged a double company, which includes not only his present very fine one, but Fisher and Rockwell, from Wallack's, and several whose names are new to New York, but who are favorites elsewhere. Daly has several new things on hand which he wanted to bring out this winter, but the popular demand for "Divorce," which has carried it almost to its two hundredth night, has prevented his doing so. While Daly is the most successful of our modern playwrights and managers, he is infatuated with the old comedies, and thinks he can produce them better than Wallack did. At least, he proposes to try it, as soon as his opportunity presents. HAROLD.

The Death of Milutine, the Russian Minister of the Interior.

From the New York Evening Post.

On the 7th of February, died at Moscow, Michael Alexander Milutine, the eminent Russian Minister of the Interior. Born on the same day and in the same year with the Emperor Alexander, he was educated at Moscow, where his parents lived, at the expense of the Emperor Nicholas, who constantly took the liveliest interest in him, and after he was graduated, in 1835, at the Moscow Lyceum, gave him a free scholarship at the University of St. Petersburg. After three years of arduous study, young Milutine was placed as a supernumerary in the so-called Imperial Chamber of Accounts, but was soon promoted, and in his twenty-fourth year appointed to the responsible position of Vice President of the first chamber of that important department. Two years afterwards he was placed at the head of the Imperial Press Bureau, a position repugnant to his liberal mind, and which he soon afterwards relinquished in order to devote himself to the difficult task of revising the municipal laws of the Empire.

He acquitted himself so creditably that the Emperor Nicholas appointed him one of the Committee on the condition of the Russian Serfs, and their relations to the Government and the landed proprietors. While engaged in this work, Milutine arrived at the conclusion that it was equally important for the Imperial Crown and for the whole nation to emancipate the serfs; and when the majority of the Committee made to the Emperor a report, concealing the glaring abuses which they had been charged to investigate, and recommending a few insignificant reforms, Milutine refused to sign the document, and presented to the Czar a memorial, in which he earnestly urged him to proclaim the emancipation of the serfs. This memorial made a deep impression on the mind of Nicholas, and, although he did not venture to act upon it, he appointed its author Under Secretary in the Department of the Interior. The death of Nicholas, and the accession of Alexander II., who had always been on terms of intimate friendship with Milutine, opened to the latter a bright prospect of carrying out his projects. Alexander placed him at first at the head of his private chancellorie, and followed his advice so far that the Court clique at St. Petersburg became very jealous of Milutine, and made energetic attempts to overthrow him. The Emperor, however, gave him constantly new proofs of his confidence; and, when he finally determined to render his reign immortal by freeing the serfs, Milutine had the honor of countersigning the famous ukase of emancipation, and of preparing the laws necessitated by this radical change.

As Minister of the Interior he was indefatigable in his efforts to improve the condition of the Russian people, and it may be said that every year of his administration gave the country some new important reform and an extension of its liberties. The new criminal code, the Press law, which, imperfect as it is, is a vast improvement over the abominable system prevailing under the Czar Nicholas, the introduction of the jury system, the reforms in the popular school laws, and many other important progressive measures, are the work of Milutine. His premature death deprives the Czar of one of his most enlightened advisers.

DOMESTIC LIFE OF PIO NONO.

How His Holiness Spends His Days—Life at the Vatican—The Attendants of the Pope—Dress, Manners, and Occupation.

Rome (Feb. 7) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

There have been so many contradictory reports as to the private life of the Supreme Pontiff at the present time that a few reliable details will probably be interesting to your readers. Pius IX. is now in very good health. He rises at 7 all through the year, and says mass in a little chapel close to his bedroom, being assisted therein by a secret chaplain bearing the rank of Monsignore. At 8 he takes a cup of chocolate, and remains talking in the saloon adjoining his bedroom with his secret chamberlains, who are also priests. If it is not a day of audience he confers with his Secretary of State, Cardinal Antonelli, upon political affairs, although he has had not much to trouble him in that way lately. Next in turn comes the Cardinal Vicar, Patrizi, upon Church matters.

On audience days the Pope likes to show himself in the midst of his Court and surrounded by as imposing a retinue as possible, and his own simple white dress contrasting with the various and brilliant costumes, chiefly scarlet, produces a superb effect.

After the audience, or the conference, which generally lasts two or three hours, the Pope descends the private stairs leading to his gardens and walks there until 3 o'clock. He is preceded by two of the *guardia nobile*, at his side walks the chief Major Domo, and behind follow two Lay Chamberlains, wearing a costume of the *moyen age*,—knee-breeches, shoes with buckles, blue *point* black cloak and a black cap, with a black feather.

At precisely — o'clock Pius IX. dines in a room between the library and the *salon*, and two laymen, of a certain rank, serve his repast, which is brought in to them from the kitchen by the assistant chamberlains, who are paid at the rate of thirty crowns or dollars per month. The dinner is very frugal, in accordance with the doctor's prescriptions and the wish of the Pope himself, for he is not a gourmand. It consists of soup, a little boiled or roast meat, some potatoes, cooked with butter, and half a glass of pure red wine from the "Castelli Romani." The whole dinner costs only thirty sous, or one franc and a half. The wine is bought as required, or daily, the Pope having no cellar. Of all the persons who frequent the Vatican the Pope is the smallest eater.

In accordance with the advice of his doctors, to keep away sloth by taking at least two walks every day, Pius IX., after a short after-dinner nap, goes out again with some attendants, and sometimes accompanied by Antonelli, or the fanatical General Kanzler. He returns home before sunset, and reads vespers with a chaplain, who then leaves him. After this service he reads his private despatches, letters from Kings, Emperors, and Presidents of Republics, which he receives from all quarters of the globe; sometimes, even, it is said, from the Quirinal. These last, it is affirmed, he always opens the first, and smiles as he reads them. If so disposed he replies either in Latin or in French, two languages which he knows perfectly, or in Italian. If not inclined to write he signs his name on one of his portraits, of which he always keeps a good many copies on his desk.

The handwriting of Pius IX. is small, but clear, and like that of a woman. Sometimes he adds to the usual Pius P.P. IX. a sentence or a benediction, and distributes these portraits to persons of consideration who receive audience from him, as well as to foreign countries, when so desired. The Roman booksellers have speculated in imitating the Pope's writing, and selling his photograph with the Latin sentence.

When he has finished writing, the Holy Father listens to one of his chamberlains, who reads aloud to him various of the Italian journals, including those of a satirical nature, and seems especially amused when any point is made concerning the municipality, with which body he is very ill satisfied, as he says they do not know how to get through anything. While his chamberlain is reading to him the Pope makes his own reflection, according to the differing moods of his very variable temper, and often makes epigrammatic remarks and a play upon words, which he knows will be repeated among the courtiers. He does not show much respect for our political men, of whom he generally speaks in a tone of irony, and as being still the men of 1848. He says they had no right to come to Rome, seize upon the property of the Church, persecute the monks and nuns and torment him generally, when he is so old and cannot have much longer to live. "Surely," he often says with a sigh, "they might have waited for my successor." The only man for whom Pius IX. really has any esteem, and of whom he will not allow any ill to be said, is the King, because he believes him to be the only Italian who has common sense, "and that in spite of himself," adds His Holiness, smiling. The reading is generally over at 10 o'clock, when supper is served. Soup, a little cooked salad and the half glass of *vin ordinaire* comprise the whole of this repast. After supper the Pope dismisses all present with his benediction, and retires to his chamber, accompanied by his chamberlains, who sleep in the room preceding that of His Holiness. The chamberlains—four in number—are all persons enjoying the confidence of the Holy Father; one especially accompanied the Pope from Spoleto, and has never yet left him. Before undressing the chaplain major brings the Pope his breviary, and receives his commands for the following day, after which his chamberlains assist him to undress and to get into bed.

The bedroom of Pius IX. is very simply furnished. Besides the bed, which has a coverlet of red satin, there is a little ... mirror and a few arm-chairs. The ... uncarpeted even in winter, the ... tuagenarian having an incom... aversion for carpets. A small ... mounted by a crucifix, complete ... ture of the room. Besides the ... berlains, the secret chaplains ... tant chamberlains, there ... sweepers ("*scopatori*"), you... wear, with the soutane, a ... imperial. These sweepers ... to keep the bedroom in order, ... nothing else than servants. Before ... of Mentena they were not allowed ... any board, but afterwards, having ... Pope, as a great favor, to allow them ... mustachios and an imperial, their de... were granted.

I consider the foregoing details, condensed from a letter published in the *Unita Nazionale*, as correct in the main, for they coincide with similar accounts of "A Day in the Vatican," which I have already sent your readers; but I must protest against the suppositious "franc and a half" dinner of His Holiness, for I happen to know the Prelate who audits the Pope's household accounts, and I can certify that, although it is the most economical of sovereign *menus* in Europe, it is not quite so cheap or restricted as stated above. The Pope's dinner consists of a soup, three dishes, and dessert, but His Holiness rarely partakes of more than two of the dishes presented. If he eats the boiled fowl and fried fish, for instance, he leaves the roast beef, and *vice versa*; but he is always ready for vegetables and a plate of choice fruit. He has plenty of rare foreign wines in his cellar, for the Vatican Palace is not deprived of that useful appendage; but Pius IX. drinks habitually the wine of Civita Lavinia, the best wine district near Rome.

An Incident of the Late War.

From the Terre Haute Gazette.

Captain Samuel C. Scott, of Company E, Thirty-first Indiana (Colonel Chas. Craft's Regiment), states that upon a certain time, late at night, dark and raining, and down in Alabama, his regiment marched into a village, and found that all the white inhabitants had fled, leaving undisputed possession to the regiment of brave boys. Seeing how matters stood, the privates were told to quarter in such vacant houses as they wished, and Company E, headed by their gallant Captain, entered a small frame near by. Groping their way in the dark, they found a room in the rear, and still further back was another room with the door locked. A bayonet soon opened it, and it was at once filled with the company, who sat down on the floor around the walls, in the dark. A soldier, after locating himself comfortably, thought he would take a good smoke, and for that purpose, lighted a match. The quick flitting light only lasted long enough to show the horrible surroundings. In the middle of the room, hanging by the neck, from a ring in the joist, was a large naked, human being, with his flesh about half carved from his bones and hanging about him in strips a yard long, or more! "Good Lord," bursted from every lip, and such a scramble to leave the horrid premises was only equalled by the *gentle departure* from Bull Run, in which some of our citizens took a praiseworthy part.

The investigation in the morning showed that they had taken possession of a doctor's office, the rear part of which was a dissecting room, and that the doctor, just then, had a fresh subject on hand. The Captain further states, that thereafter, Company E, never *bivouaced* in strange premises at night, without first having some *light* on the *subject*.

Rapid Development of Eggs.

On leaving the ovarium, the egg to be extruded a week hence is not much larger than a pea, in a common pullet. In its passage through a tube hardly eight inches long, it imbibes fluids from the wall to increase the size. On its transit through the last four inches the growth is still more rapid, while it is also coated over with lime mixed like paint with mucous, which hardens quickly. That is the finishing process before being laid. In twenty days the eggs of one hen would exceed the weight of her body. So of any bird. Yet the whole of that mass of albumen is drawn directly from her blood. If stinted in food, of course it would limit the number as well as size of the eggs.

In the laying season, if domestic fowls cannot range for insects and worms, which furnish albumen for their eggs, they must be fed with animal food to meet the demand upon their systems for that material.

NEW YORK.

A Few More Interesting Facts Connected with the Erie Ring.

Developments Concerning a New Emigrant Aid Swindle.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ERIE RING.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Erie Ring shows slight signs of increasing weakness in the New York Legislature, owing to the battering assaults of honest newspapers. The Legislative Committee that have been puttering over the question for the last two months, are mainly composed of Republicans, a fact that the 9,000 Republican voters in New Hampshire ignore. Four different interests are actively working at Albany in the Erie question. The English stockholders, owning over five-eighths of the road, want the Classification act repealed, and Jay Gould barred out. They are seconded incidentally by Wall street bulls, who conceive that such a revolution would advance the stock to 50 or 60. On the other hand, is the Jay Gould interest, who seek to continue their control by killing vigorous bills, and muddling them with meaningless propositions. The fourth interest is claimed to represent business men along the road, clamoring to prevent foreigners from serving as Directors. This element was, doubtless, manufactured by Jay Gould, who is also backed by a powerful lobby as he can summon from this city. The *World* prints rather a romantic story of the secret resignation of Jim Fisk, as Vice President of Erie, shortly before his death, which has some plausibility, however, since the condition of Fisk's estate shows that in business, as in love affairs, his peculiar capacity was used by the conspirators to make money for themselves. The story goes that when Jay Gould heard of the present formidable English combination to recover the road, he decided to make Fisk the scapegoat, as usual. Accordingly, he sent a third party to sound Fisk about his resignation as Vice President. Fisk replied: "The only man that can speak to me about such a matter is Jay Gould; but let him come to me himself like a man." A few days after his first attempt Gould entered Fisk's room in a nervous manner, tearing up pieces of paper, as he was accustomed to do when agitated, and said in a stammering manner: "Fisk, I have got to say the most painful thing I ever had to say in my life." Fisk looked up and said in a hearty way: "Well, Gould, go on. You know I have got no feeling." Gould, still stammering, replied: "Well Fisk, it's this,—I have come to the conclusion, in view of the combinations of English stockholders, our future and even present safety depends on our separating, and I have come to ask you for your resignation." Having said this, Gould backed nervously to the door leading to his own room, which he had requested his fellow-conspirators not to close, as he feared some violence on Fisk's part. But Fisk looked up and said, with a broken voice and emotion: "Gould, can you ask me to do that, when I have stood up all along for you, and taken everything on my shoulders to save you?" "Well, that's just how the thing stands," replied Gould, in a low voice. At this Fisk burst into tears, and dropped his head. When Fisk raised his head and said, raising his fist, "Gould, if you can hand me my resignation, by G—, I can sign it." Gould at once stepped into his own room, took up the resignation which he had already prepared, and handed it to Fisk. The latter at once took up his pen, signed the resignation, and blotted it with his clenched fist. Gould is reported to be worth millions, and to have vast sums invested in European securities. Before Fisk's death a breach existed between himself and Gould, which was gradually widening. As a proof that Fisk thoroughly appreciated Gould, the story is told that in October last, the former meeting a friend who was about to start for Europe, said, "I would like you to do me a favor. It's this—keep your eyes open to look around you, and if you can find a mean man who can do a meaner thing to his best friend; one that can tell a better lie than Jay Gould, I want you to telegraph me at once. I want him. I don't care if the despatch costs $10,000. I will agree to pay for this reason—I know d—n well you will never send it, for you won't find the man."

EMIGRANT AID SWINDLE.

The Elias Brothers, having written an impudent letter to the *Tribune* demanding a retraction of the exposure of their Montreal watch swindle, get a reply in the shape of a description of another of their little games. Last January they mailed 9,000 elegantly-printed circulars to the crowned-heads and nobility of Europe, asking for aid in purchasing 200 acres of land, to extend the operations of an imaginary Emigrant Protectory Association, with an engraving of the hotel for friendless emigrants, and embellished circulars, described as within two miles of New York City Hall. Of course it exists only on paper, yet every mail brings letters with valuable enclosures to Elias and pals.

PERSONAL.

John Albert Bright, the eldest son of John Bright, M. P., is here arranging for an American tour with his friend Richard Heape. He is a fine-looking Englishman,—tall, slender, and wearing a full beard. He says his father is well enough to receive calls and write letters, but his physicians enjoin abstinence from active politics, and he is not engaged with national affairs.

THE RAILWAY SHARE MARKET

was feverish excitement to-day, and speculation was marked by unusually frequent as well as wide fluctuations. Pacific Mail was the leading feature, opening at 60¾ in consequence of the injunction granted by Judge Gilbert. A first-class struggle has been in progress over this stock. The chief manager of the pool carried the price up to 63¼, stimulating the remainder of the active list. The contest over the Pacific Mail will be continued both at Washington, to prevent a subsidy, and at Albany to prevent registration of the capital stock. Northwestern common opened weak at 78½, the decline being occasioned by the pressure of borrowed stock on the market. When the reaction set in, Pacific Mail went up to 79½; Rock Island, 114½; Erie, 35¾; Union Pacific, 36¼@36⅜.

EXPRESS SHARES

very strong. Adams, 95½; Wells & Fargo, 72½@72¾; United States, 67.

GOLD

dull at 110¼.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

The dropping of Thomas Scott from the Union Pacific Directory is said to indicate a preponderance of the Vanderbilt interest.

[To the Associated Press.]

LEGAL MATTERS

NEW YORK, March 6.—At a meeting of the Bar Association, last night, the Committee on Extortions reported that there exists a system of excessive overcharges in the Sheriff's, Register's, and County Clerk's offices. A proposition was discussed for the abolition of the Marine and District Courts.

THE JUDGES.

The Legislative Judiciary Committee last night heard testimony on the part of Judge Cardozo. Fullerton, Cardozo's counsel, is confident of the acquittal of his client. The case against Barnard will be taken up to-day.

PEOPLE FROZEN TO DEATH.

Several persons are reported to have frozen to death from the extreme cold weather yesterday.

MAYOR HALL'S TRIAL.

The trial of Mayor Hall was resumed this morning. W. S. Copeland was placed on the stand. Counsel for the prosecution again offered the warrant by which Garvey drew some $40,000 from the Treasury, as evidence. Counsel for the defence objected, and went into a long argument to sustain the objection. During the argument, which was based entirely upon legal points, the jury were excused till this afternoon.

After the recess Judge Daly decided to accept secondary evidence to prove the contents of the missing vouchers.

The defence took exception, and the Court adjourned.

INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

George Jones, publisher of the *Times*, was before the Insurance Investigating Committee to-day, in regard to articles which appeared in the *Times*. He refused to answer as to the modes of obtaining information and doing business in the offices. Jennings, of the *Times*, was also examined, and declined to give the name of the author of the articles in that paper against Miller. He refused to retract any of their statements without further proof, and said he would probably publish more of them.

CITY TAXES.

Comptroller Green, when questioned to-day concerning the probable deficit of seven or eight millions in taxation to cover the expenses of the city, favored additional taxes rather than an increase of the debt. He also expressed the opinion that the estimates for the ensuing year made by the heads of Departments were far in excess of the sum which might be required by rigid economy and prudence.

QUARANTINE.

Health Officer Vanderpool met the Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, and a plan for future action was partially agreed upon. There is apparently no difference of opinion between Vanderpool and the merchants.

THE JURY DISAGREES.

The jury disagreed, standing eleven for plaintiff to one for defendant, in the case of James Wood, to recover $1,471, principal and interest, on the bond issued to him by the Church of the Disciples of Christ. A new trial will be had next week.

DISCHARGED.

General Ryan was discharged to-day, on the charge of violating the neutrality laws.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

The third trial of the Staten Island Company for causing the death to Madden, by the explosion of the Westfield, commenced to-day. The widow claims $5,000 damages.

MRS. STOWE.

Private advices state that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is fully recovered from her late accident in Florida.

ICE EMBARGO.

The ice embargo on the South and Hamilton ferries to Brooklyn continues. One of the boats has been wedged in the ice near Brooklyn since 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Several trips to and from Brooklyn to-day occupied one to two hours, and to Williamsburg even longer. The average trips to Jersey City and Hoboken are from half an hour to an hour.

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORTS.

A Washington special says: Mr. William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph, has written a letter to the Appropriations Committee of the House informing them of his unwillingness to transmit the reports of the Signal Service Bureau in future, at present rates, on the ground that he cannot do so except at a loss to the company. The present contract expires May 1.

ERIE.

The friends of the Erie Classification Repeal bill object strongly to the proposed compromise offered in committee, and discussed to-day. They denounce it as the greatest fraud of the session, and say its provisions are such as to make a perpetual rule of Gould and his confederates. While repealing the classification act it leaves the present Directors in power until the expiration of their terms.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

A delegation of the Committee of Ninety, of New York, argued before the Joint Legislative Committee on Railroads to-night in favor of an amendment to the charter of the Central Underground Railway, to give the Company the right to build under Broadway. At the conclusion of the hearing, the Committee decided, by a vote of 7 to 5, to report the Beach Pneumatic Tunnel bill.

SPORTING MATTERS.

The double-scull race for the championship of America, between Coulter and Cavitt, of Pittsburgh, and the Biglins, of New York, takes place at Pittsburgh, May 20.

Captain Bogardus, of Illinois, will bet from $1,000 to $2,000 that he can kill 500 pigeons in six hours and forty-five minutes, using a muzzle-loading gun, to load his own gun, to use no cartridges, and no tape or coil caps. He will also bet $100 to $1,000 that he can kill 100 consecutive birds.

WHERE THE MONEY WENT TO.

A report made to the Committee of Seventy to-night shows that since December, 1867, $12,931,477 have been assessed on the city for extending, opening and widening streets, of which $1,826,427 was for costs and charges in superintendence of the work. This is in addition to further large amounts assessed on the property holders.

KANSAS.

A Few Facts Concerning the Recent Bribery Investigation.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—The *Democrat's* special from Topeka, Kansas, to-night, says Senator Caldwell did not state facts in the Senate when he said the Legislature had refused to order a copy of the testimony of the Investigating Committee to be sent to the Vice-President on receipt of the report of the Committee on the House concurrent resolution, unanimously adopted, directing the Secretary of State to send a copy to each Kansas Senator, and to the Vice-President to lay before the Senate. Three days after the Senate took up the resolution and struck out that portion requiring testimony to be sent to the Vice President. The House refused to concur in this amendment. The Senate refused to recede. The House then, thinking the Senate would do nothing, passed resolutions of its own, directing the Speaker of the House to send testimony to the Vice President. When the Senate found that testimony was to be sent independent of its action, it receded from its amendment and passed the concurrent resolution in its original form. When this action became known to the House that body rescinded its action directing the Speaker to send testimony, as it preferred it should go as the action of both houses. In the last hours of the session the Senate tried to reconsider its action. In fact the motion to reconsider was carried on the promise of Caldwell's friends to vote for a certain appropriation of $15,000, which they did, and which would not have carried but for those votes. But after the appropriation was made and the question again came up and, on agreeing to the House resolution, it passed. To vote against it, in consideration of the vote on the Appropriation bill, was going back on their pledge, so that when the Legislature adjourned March 2, it stood that the Secretary of State was instructed to forward testimony to the Vice President. Caldwell's friends, after the testimony came in, seemed to think it of the utmost importance that it should not be forwarded to Washington officially. To stop its being sent they would vote for or against all other measures, but they utterly failed to carry their point. But now comes in another fact. The original resolution, directing testimony to be sent to Washington, does not appear on the journals of either House, and had it not been for my despatch last Saturday it never would have gone to Washington, and will not yet if money can keep it from doing so. The resolution is said to have been stolen, but there is a copy of it in existence, and it is possible the fear of the consequences may overcome the desire to obtain money, and that the resolution of testimony may go. No certified copy has yet been made to the Secretary of State, however, by the Clerk of either house. The testimony will not be printed till the last of March, and it is a printed copy that is to be sent. It may be as well to state that some intimate friends of the Governor have said that if the journals do not show a true state of the proceedings of the Legislature, an extra session will be called. It is not known outside of a dozen men that the resolution do not appear on the journals, or that there is an attempt to suppress the testimony.

LATEST CITY NEWS.

The body of an unknown man was found floating, at 6 o'clock last evening, in the North Branch of the river, near Clybourne avenue bridge. He was about 5 feet 10 inches in stature, and had on good black cloth coat, pants and vest. The remains appear to have been in the water for some time. An inquest will be held to-day.

—The alarm from box No. 34 at 8:30 o'clock on Tuesday night was caused by the burning of the frame cottage No. 1626 South Halsted street, owned by P. O'Neill and occupied by Mrs. Doyle as a saloon and boarding house. Loss on building, $1,000; insurance unknown. Loss to Mrs. Doyle, $500. No insurance.

—At 9 o'clock on Tuesday night box No. 80 sounded an alarm which indicated fire at No. 60 Myrick avenue, owned by John Hartnell and occupied by Isaac Hess. Loss on building, $400; fully insured. Loss to occupant, $500; covered by insurance. Cause of fire, a defective flue.

Personal.

Mr. Hamilton will be at our West Side store, No. 269 West Madison street, every Saturday. Roddin & Hamilton, jewellers.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Damages Awarded.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 6.—Four men, named Jones, Welsh, Gilberton and Shannon, well known citizens of Crab Orchard Springs, Ky., a year ago took out a negro named Thomas Scott at the Springs, on suspicion of his having burned the Springs Building, and hung him several times to make him confess. Scott persistently denied the charge, and after being released sued in the United States Court for damages. The jury to-day awarded damages in $1,000 each against the first three defendants, and $700 against Shannon.

MARRIED.

LOVELL—McLEAN—March 4, Captain A. O. Lovell and Mrs. J. McLean, both of Chicago.

DIED.

KREIGHOFF—March 5, at his residence, 731 West Jackson-st., Mr. C. Kreighoff, artist, late of Canada. Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

SIMMS—March 5, at 10 p.m., son of E. G. and Maggie Simms, aged 13 months and 10 days, at their residence, 510 Arnold-st.

☞ Pennsylvania papers please copy.

WEBSTER—March 5, Josephine, second daughter of General J. D. Webster, aged 16 years.

BANKSON—March 3, of congestion of the brain, Andrew Bankson, aged 53 years.

BONNEY—On the 5th inst., Catherine Elizabeth, wife of John Bonney, of this city, late of Carlisle, England.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Legions attest to the Superiority of Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair.

So highly concentrated are Dr. Price's Special Flavorings, that a small quantity only need be used. Get a bottle of any flavor, and see how much more the bottles hold, besides being superior in strength.

Green, Orange, and Purple are among the "loud" colors produced by the common mineral hair dyes, but in the twinkling of an eye Nature's browns and blacks are reproduced by Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dyes.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye has assumed the first place among articles of its class. No other dye beautifies red or gray hair in five minutes. The color it produces is so natural that it cannot be distinguished from the life tint. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane, New York.

"Simply This, and Nothing More."—If your hair is coming out want of proper nutriment is the cause. Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator supplies that want. It is at once nourishment and medicine for the hair—stimulating its growth, improving its texture, invigorating its roots, and curing its diseases. Sold by all Druggists.

A Work of Mercy.—$150,000 in 3,000 cash prizes will be legally distributed, March 25, in aid of the sick and destitute at Mercy Hospital, Omaha, under the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy. Highest prize, $50,000. Tickets, $5 each, or two for $5. Extraordinary inducements to clubs. For full particulars address Potter & Gardiner, Omaha, Neb.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

FINANCIAL.

JURORS' CERTIFICATES CASHED, AND Cook County Orders bought. Money loaned on collateral securities. Insurance paper bought and sold. Room 1, 46 South Desplaines-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY at current rates. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. LOUIS L. PALMER, 461 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Commission moderate. W. BUTLER, 475 Wabash-av., Room 10.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY FOR A TERM OF YEARS at 9 and 10 per cent interest on good city and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 26, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO LOAN—$20,000 IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPWARDS, on improved or unimproved city or suburban real estate. LYMAN & JACKSON, 79 West Madison-st.

$7,500 TO LOAN FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, ON first-class real estate. Can close at once. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 449 Wabash-av.

$8,000 TO LOAN IN TWO SUMS FOR 30, 60, or 90 days, or 6 months, on good securities. HART & RIGGS, 59 East Harrison-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE for long time, at current rates. S. F. DOWNING & CO., 374 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front house on Indiana-av., south of Twentieth-st., west front, $12,000.

Two-story and basement marble-front house on Indiana-av., north of Thirteenth-st., $12,500.

Three-story and basement marble-front house on Michigan-av., just south of Twentieth-st., $25,000.

Three-story and basement marble-front house on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., $28,000.

Two-story and basement marble-front house, furnished, on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., $20,000.

Also, a number of first-class and very desirable residences on the avenues, at prices ranging from $15,000 to $60,000. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 200 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 50x154, TO AN alley 50 feet south of Fonta ne-st. (Thirty-seventh-st.), only $80 a foot—a bargain.

State-st., near Van Buren-st., 25 feet. Dearborn-st. extension, 25 feet, near Van Buren-st.

Clark-st., near Van Buren, 50 feet.

Clark-st., north of Twelfth-st.; three-story and basement new brick house, very cheap.

J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE EGAN GARDEN Block, fronting on Morgan and Sangamon-sts. The only residence square within two miles of the Court House for sale that will build in accordance upon it. To parties who will build in accordance with present improvements, long time will be given, and no money required down. H. H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 32X150 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON State-st., between Washington and Randolph-sts., alley side and rear. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT 25x200 FEET near Lincoln Park, for $3,500, long time. Cheap lots in Sheffield's Addition. Very choice lots in Hyde Park, and a business lot on Canal-st., without any cash down. Inquire of the owner at 300 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—24 BUILDING LOTS IN THE SUBurbs, on the South Side, $150 each. Will sell all to one person, or to a club of six or more persons, for $125 each, payable $25 cash and $25 per year, 7 per cent interest. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 539 MITCHELL-st. Lots outside the fire limits, near the cars, on Blue Island-av., Catharine and Mitchell-sts., in Sampson & Greene's addition. Also, a 1½ story cottage house, with lot and barn. Immediate possession.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE LOTS OUTSIDE the fire limits, 25x150 feet; for sale for the small price of $225 and $300. G. R. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON COVENTRY-st., near North Chicago Rolling-Mill, West Side; lot 100 feet front by 125 deep; house 26x40 feet. Apply to J. S. PALMER, on premises.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON CLARK-ST., 30x125, TO alley, at $2,000 per foot. Also a lot on Adams-st. at $1,200 per foot. Both first-class. R. H. CUMMINGS, 603 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—LOTS FROM $500 TO $825 ON EGAN and Wentworth-avs., and Arnold-st., near State. No money down, if improved immediately. JOHN F. STARR, 47 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$4,000 WILL BUY A NICE HOUSE and lot near Union Park, worth $5,000; half cash. GEO. H. HESS, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATELY, A LARGE BASEMENT cottage and lot on Walnut st. Price, $4,500. Apply at once at 141 State-st.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 449 Wabash-av.—I now have in my office real estate in nearly all portions of the city for sale.

Valuable income-paying property centrally located.

Valuable unimproved in burnt district.

180 feet river frontage north of Twenty-second-st.

Fine residences on South and West Sides.

Beautiful residences in Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park.

Choice lots in Kenwood, Hyde Park, and Riverside. Lots in Brighton and Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—LOT, HOUSE, AND FURNITURE, 7 rooms, bath and cellar, on Warren-av., only $4,000. Also large lot on Jackson-st., cheap. A L S, 17 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS—5 LOTS, 25x125 feet each, northeast corner of Kinzie and Davis-sts.

5 lots, 25x125 feet each, southwest corner Kinzie and Oakley-sts.

10 lots, 25x206 feet each, southeast corner of Kinzie and Ogleeby-sts. All these lots have a railway front. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 38 CENTRAL Union Block cottage and lot on Butterfield-st., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., $2,500; also two lots in same block, $1,400 each. Cottage and lot on West Indiana-st., for $1,800, lot alone would be cheap at the price.

FOR SALE—SHEFFIELD-AV.—OUTSIDE OF fire limits, and on the line of the Chicago & Evanston Dummy Railroad, two lots, east front, on Sheffield-av., near Davis-st., 25x125 feet each. Easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THE FRAME HOUSE WITH brick basement, on the northwest corner of Curtis and Madison-sts. To be moved immediately. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock a. m. at 227 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS—100 OR 200 FEET front, northeast corner of Adams and Winchester. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS AND ST. CLAIR-STS.—100 by 100 feet, northwest corner of Illinois and St. Clair-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—5 LOTS ON INDIana-st., near Hoyne. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND BARN, 26 MYRICK-av.; $4,000; half cash; house has 6 rooms. BARKER & WAIT, 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—STORE AND DWELLING, WITH lease, situate corner of Ann and West Madison-sts. Will sell or trade for other property. Call on FRANK & UNDERWOOD, 92 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., TWO WHITE stone front houses; $13,000 and $7,500.

TO LEASE—For 5 years, corner building on Wabash-av., in burnt district, 26x110, four stories and basement, white stone; to be completed July 1.

Also, other houses, leases, and lots, for sale.

W. F. D'WOLF, Room 3, 441 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., Real Estate Agents, 45 Hubbard-court:

WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—Two 3-story and basement houses, 12 rooms each; brick barn; $9,000 each.

PARK-AV.—2-story house, 10 rooms; $2,500; easy terms; with lease of ground, 33 years, at $25 per annum.

ELIZABETH-ST.—9-room house, $3,500, on monthly payments.

NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—8-room house, $2,200, on monthly payments.

A large list of residence property in North, South, and West Divisions.

FOR SALE—25X200 FOURTH-AV., 50 FEET front, $6,500 cash; lot alone worth $10,000 to-day. DAVID WILLIAMS, 213 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUILDING WITH TWO stores and dwellings overhead, three years' lease of lot on Madison-st., near Aberdeen. Apply to D. COLE & SON'S, 138 Madison-st. Will rent for $1,800 cash.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT BRICK ON VINcennes-av., with all modern improvements, for $9,000; $5,000 cash. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 379 State-st.

FOR SALE—LEASES. SEVERAL LONG AND desirable leases of choice lots in the burnt district. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-sixth-st., 25 feet, east front, by 180 feet to alley, cheap.

Michigan-av., north of Twenty-ninth st., 78 feet, east front, full depth; will sell in separate lots; one-fourth cash.

Michigan-av., north of Twenty-eighth-st., 68 feet, east front, with frame house.

J. D. HARVEY, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST., CORNER OF Lincoln, desirable building lot on easy terms.

Jackson-st., corner of Leavitt, good frame house, fronting south and west, with lot 27 feet front by 125 feet to alley; easy terms. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE DWELLING-HOUSE AND grounds on Lake-av., just south of Douglas-place. Lot 100x180; price $22,000, on easy terms. A good frame dwelling house on Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st., with ground-lease to run 5 years. Eligible lot on Ellis-av., 56x135 on Ellis-av., $5,000 cash. Desirable lots on Egan-av. and Langley-st. Lot, 30x189, on Madison-st.; easy terms. I. BARWICK, Real Estate Agent, 473 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE, 48 lots near the new foundry and file works, south of city limits. The property is worth $12,000; as I must have money, will sell for $5,500, half cash, balance on long time; 40 houses building near around the property. Apply to owner, Dr. SMITH, office of Globe Insurance Company, 389 Wabash-av., near Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 700 ACRES OR LESS; will be sold for a great deal less than cost; is within 60 miles of Chicago, on a railroad, and near station; can be divided into three farms to good advantage; is well improved and must be sold within two days. Address W 53, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE HUNTERS, ATTENTION; best chance in the market; two brown stone fronts, gas, bathroom, furnace, and all modern improvements; $10,000; only $1,200 cash; balance on easy terms. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house on Rhodes-av.; all modern improvements; near Thirty-second-st.; $8,000. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EAST FRONT ON LAKE-AV., north of Egan, 25 or 50x150 to 20 feet alley; with house; cheap; $8,500. Fine place in Groveland Park, $13,500; and other houses and vacant lots at Oakland. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN; 40X180 FEET TO 20 FEET alley on Ellis-av., just north of Egan-av.; very cheap; small payment down. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE COTTAGES—4 NEAT new cottages, with lots 24 feet front, on West Lake-st., near Oakley-st. Also, 6 new cottages on Park-av., near Oakley-st., with lots 24 feet front. These cottages will be sold low and on time. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON Indiana-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.; the house has 11 rooms with all the modern improvements; the lot is 25x179 feet to alley; the price is $8,500—$2,000 cash, balance on long time. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$1,100, $400 CASH, WILL BUY A NEW cottage and lot 25x125 to alley, in a good locality, inside the old city limits. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT 25x178 FEET to alley, on Evans-av., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts. Price $2,100—$500 cash, balance on long time. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NICE NEW COTTAGE OF 6 rooms and lot 25x125, located 4 blocks west of the Rolling Mills on Archer-av., and 200 feet south of Thirty-first-st., on Vermont-av. Price $1,600—$300 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$1,300, $500 CASH WILL BUY A NEW new cottage and lot 25x125 in a good locality. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25x125 FOR $550, $125 CASH, balance in 3 equal annual payments at 8 per cent. These lots are all inside the old city limits. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE BRICK BASEMENT COTtage—closets, bathroom, water, &c.—Lincoln-st., near Madison. $4,500; $500 cash. Balance to suit. R. T. RACE & CO., 92 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE LOCATION—TWO new 2-story houses, each 9 rooms besides pantry, bathroom and closets; marble mantles, water, &c. Lots 25x175; 20 minutes' ride from centre of city. Best bargains offered. $750 cash; balance to suit. R. T. RACE & CO., 92 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2 BRICK HOUSES, 10 ROOMS each, 202 and 204 Park-av.; lot 50x125. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—24x91 TO AN ALLEY, CORNER ARcade court and Wells-st.

107x120 ft., corner Charles place and Wells-st.

50x125 ft., Madison-st., near Paulina.

76x125 ft., Madison-st., near Sheldon.

24x100 ft., Monroe-st., near Wells.

KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 63 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, IF TAKEN AT once, corner lot 50 feet south front, on West Van Buren-st. This is bona fide; must be sold. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 56 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADIson-st. 40x100, 40x150, 36x100, 44x150, 75x150 and 100x125, on Clinton-st.

Choice sites for manufacturing. 55x88 ft. on Twenty-second-st., near Centre-av.

100x246 on Canal, in Green's South Branch addition.

74x100, with large house, corner of Jackson and Jefferson-sts.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, AFTER small cash payment, several nice cottages and lots; good location, convenient to horse cars; prices $2,400 to $4,000. KEELER BROS., 43 West Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., MARBLE FRONT, 13 rooms, furnace, gas fixtures, &c.; $12,500.

Adams-st., handsome house, brick basement, all modern improvements, near Centre-av.; $9,500; $1,500 cash.

Eighteenth-st., 10 room brick, in fine order, near Indiana-av.; $9,500.

Wabash-av., stone front, first-class, near Thirty-first-st.; $12,000.

Indiana-av., No. 1277, handsome 7 room cottage, and lot 50x180; $6,500; a real bargain, as the land alone is worth $10,000.

ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 63 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—60x40 FEET, CORNER OF NORTH LaSalle and Indiana-sts.; can be bought at a bargain if sold to-day. A. LIMBERG & CO., No. 64 West Lake-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—LOT 27x125, ON WASHINGTON-ST., near Staunton; price $1,500; $500 cash. FOX & BELLAMY, 165 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON LAKE-ST., BETWEEN WOOD and Lincoln, 50x137; $160 per foot. On Walnut-st., between Lincoln and Robey, 31x130; $80 per foot. On Peoria-st., between Tyler and Harrison, 25x125; $125 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 262 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—$2,000, HALF CASH, WILL BUY A store, dwelling and valuable lease on the corner of West Lake and Desplaines-sts. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—44 FEET ON WAbash-av., cor. Prentiss-st., offered for three days only by HENRY L. HILL, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A 3-STORY marble front house and lot; only $7,500 if taken at once. Apply on the premises, No. 63 Langley-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ON DEPUYSTER-ST. ON leased ground; lease expires May 1; will be sold at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—25x125 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON State-st., 150 feet south of Thirty-first-st. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WAHPANSEH-AV., HOUSE AND lot, No. 52, on Wahpanseh-av., near Cottage Grove; will be sold cheap and immediate possession given; lot 30x152; title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON ALL THE main streets and avenues, J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—JUST OUTSIDE OF THE FIRE limits, several lots on corner of Sampson and Paulina-sts. JAMES A. COWLES, 43 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—A FINE MARBLE FRONT DWELLing, three stories and basement, and high cellar, swell front, Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth st., in good condition. Lot 25x175 feet. Some furniture with the house. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BUTTERFIELD-ST., TWO LOTS, 25 feet each, east front, between Twenty ninth and Thirtieth-sts. State-st., 25 feet, west front, near Thirty-fifth-st. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 135 FEET, EAST front, by 180 feet deep to alley, running from Eda-st. to Prentiss-st.; also 44 feet, west front, by 150 feet deep, corner Prentiss-st. The above lots will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. J. D. HARVEY, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST., BETWEEN WABASH and Michigan-avs., 40x140 feet.

Lake-st., west of State, 20x80 feet.

Wabash-av., south of Monroe-st., 20x180 feet.

Wabash-av., south of Van Buren-st., 30x170 feet.

Wabash-av., adjoining Post Office, 30x170 feet.

Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., 37½x170 feet, with two-story and basement brick house. AYERS & ROFF, Real Estate Office, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON STATE-ST., AT A GREAT BARgain, a nice residence, large store and brick basement; will net 15 to 20 per cent per annum on the investment. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 56 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN ON WEST MADISON-st.; house and lot for $4,300, worth $6,000. GEO. H. HESS, corner LaSalle and Monroe.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS ON INDIana-av. on leased ground; long lease at low rental. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—50X140 ON FULTON-ST., EAST OF Western-av.; 150x125 on Diller-st., near Fulton; all outside the fire limits. Also 25x180 on Wabash-av., just south of Thirty-first-st.; east front. Also three lots, each 27½x180, on Lowe-av., north of Douglas Place (Thirty-fifth-st.) and east of Halsted-st. ISAAC R. DILLER, northwest corner of Ada and Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—125 FEET ON VAN BUREN-ST. BY 75 feet on Wood, northeast corner; $8,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — EVANSTON — FIRST-CLASS brick, 18 rooms, large lot, $12,000.

First-class brick, 11 rooms, high land, $9,000.

Small brick, near depot, very convenient, $2,500.

Two-story frame, 10 rooms, 1⅛ acre in grove, $5,000.

New well-built house, 8 rooms, near depot, $3,300.

Good new cottage and lot, $1,500.

GLENCOE.

Large new house, overlooks Lake Michigan, $5,500.

Handsome Gothic cottage, large lot, $3,500.

Two-story frame house, very choice lot, $3,500.

Cottage and 2 grove lots, near depot, $2,500.

Lots in Evanston, Glencoe and Highland Park.

CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SAVE THE HIGH RENTS AND live in your own house. For $1,700, easy payments we can sell you a nice new house and large lot, one block from depot at Jefferson, 20 minutes ride, and trains almost every hour. Lots at the same place for $250 and $350 on monthly payments, and money advanced to parties to improve. For $1,800 we can sell you a 10 room house on Peoria-st., near Van Buren that will rent for $60 per month. $600, easy terms will buy a lot on Taylor-st., or Pylk-st., near Southwest-av. You can save commissions by calling on us and dealing with the owners. D. W. ELDRED & CO., 44 South Green-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSton, and Glencoe, seventeen houses and cottages, from 5 to 10 rooms (seven of them new); prices from $1,500 to $5,500; 1-4 cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest (or for monthly payments). I offer no property but my own, and therefore have no commissions to make. I cannot be undersold. You that want homes give me a trial. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. TWO very desirable residences in Oak Park, near depot; they will bear investigation; call and see them. Good neighbors and good fruit. E. PECK.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK, HOUSE and lot, 100x165. Price $2,500; on monthly payments of $50. FOX & BELLAMY, 165 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$300 BUYS A GOOD LOT WITHIN 3 miles of the business centre; lots front Milwaukee, Wilmot, and Hudson-avs.; also, Humboldt boulevard; fine improvements are being rapidly made; lots must double in value within one or two years; accessible at all times; low fare; quick time. Come and take a short ride and see for yourself. Title perfect; full abstract furnished; terms very easy. JAMES ALLEN, 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches, and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; no pay for 5 years. Call on the owner, at 300 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN RAVENSwood on easy terms. Come with me at 1 o'clock and see the place; return at 3 p. m. WM. A. TRAVIS, 69 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE — MAPLEWOOD — $250 BUYS A choice lot in Wisner's Milwaukee av. Addition, with abstract showing short and perfect title. Small payments at a long time. No cash down if you will build. This property fronts on Milwaukee and Fullerton-avs., near school house, Logan Park, Boulevard, Artesian Well, ten minutes' walk to depot. Commutation fare 6¼ cents. Call at 123 West Madison-st., Room 2, and take a free ride and see for yourself. WISNER BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—NEW HOMESTEAD AT MAYwood; will take part pay in other property. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 326 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT EVANSton. Bargains are offered in improved and unimproved property. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STATE-ST. AND VINcennes-av., at Englewood, only $12 per foot; streets 100 feet wide, and gravelled. All the trains on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, Michigan Southern, and Rock Island Railroads stop there, making it the most accessible and desirable property in the market. E. EUGENE CADWELL, 202 West Madison-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—48 LOTS ON WEST SIDE, NEAR Central Park, $700; 1-5 cash, balance 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 379 State-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AT RAVENSwood; also vacant lots; no cash of those who build. M. VAN ALLEN, 181 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.: One of the most complete and beautiful residences in Cook County, located in Hyde Park, near depot and dummy, 2½ acres, thoroughly improved. Large house, well built, containing all modern improvements, including burglar alarm. Cottage for coachman, barns, ice-house, hennery, &c. Also, one of the best located places in Kenwood, close to depot; fine grounds, well improved, 200x212. House well built, containing all modern improvements. Also, a beautiful place in Oakland. Either of these places will be sold cheap.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE, A FRUIT FARM OF 20 acres, all improved and nearly all set to the best varieties of fruit, large and small. Good buildings; good neighborhood; good school; also 40 acres of choice land, fenced and partially improved. All within 4½ miles of St. Joseph, Mich, and ¼ mile of a railway station. Titles perfect. Chicago property preferred. Address A. O. FRENCH, St. Joseph, Mich.

FOR SALE—A CONVENIENT AND PLEASANT home, at a low price, at Racine, Wis., on Main-st., in the best neighborhood in the city, and within one block of the public park; lot 60x280 feet, containing choice fruit; good well, cisterns, and cellar; house in good repair; possession given May 1. Apply to WHITELEY, DURAND & YOUT, Insurance Agents, Racine.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR SPECUlators in timber—200 acres very fine timber, the main portion is white oak, maple, butternut, cherry, ash, elm, basswood, etc., 2½ miles from a depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, Madison extension, in Sauk County. The soil is the best farming land, good springs, plenty water, 2 acres excellent sandstone quarry; a good title; will be sold low for cash. For particulars apply to WM. SCHARNKE, Baraboo, Wis.

FOR SALE — A SPLENDID FARM OF 100 acres; good house, orchard, and everything in fine condition. Only a few miles from Chicago. A rare chance. Terms easy. Also fine residence property at Waukegan and Palatine, Ill. WHIPPLE & MERRILL, Room 1, 46 South Desplaines-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE—FOR 10 YEARS, 25 feet in burnt district, on South Side, between Harrison and Taylor sts. JAMES A. COWLES, 43 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON THE West Side, worth from $5,000 to $6,000, payable $500 down, and $600 per year, with interest, for five years; will then pay balance in full. Address M 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSES TO BUILD, TO BUY AND sell, hire and let, in city or country. I. S. RICHARDSON, 117 Third-av.

WANTED—SMALL HOUSE, OR COTTAGE and lot, South or West Side, desirable location. Will pay part cash, balance in fine first-class jewelry at its actual cash value. Apply to JOHN M. WAITE, or S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard court.

WANTED—FOR $3,500 CASH, COTTAGE AND lot, on South Side, north of Twenty-ninth-st. HART & RIGGS, 59 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—SEVERAL houses from $2,500 to $6,000, south of Lake-st., for customers. GEO. H. HESS, cor. LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—REAL ESTATE on the North Side, and pay for the same in good property, free of incumbrance, adjoining old city limits, which is rapidly increasing in value, and on which fine improvements are being made. Address P. O. Box 142, Chicago, Ill.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK FOR SALE—ALL KINDS—SAMPLES at iron-clad office, 164 East Monroe-st. DUNNE & SCANLAN.

FOR SALE—CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER market—900,000 No. 1 large red and white brick, in lots to suit; 25,000 Milwaukee pressed, at $20. MUSSELWHITE & CO., brick commission merchants, 67 West Lake-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 3 South Desplaines-st., and 1 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF G. K. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PHYSICIAN, WHO HAS BEEN PRACTICING for 18 years, in a town of 2,000 inhabitants, with a good country, thickly settled, surrounding the town, doing a business of $4,000 per year, wishes to go to California on account of his health, offers the good will of his practice to any one that will purchase his property in town, consisting of good house and barn, with 2½ acres of ground, with all kinds of fruit trees in bearing raised in this climate; also ornamental trees of all kinds, etc. Will take other property for a part, or give time on a part of purchase money, if required. Price, $4,000. For any information, inquire of D. W. ELDRED, 220 West Randolph-st., Chicago, or address W. E. VARY, DeWitt, Iowa.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MAN THAT CAN command from $1,500 to $2,000 cash can secure the exclusive control of a manufactured article that is an actual necessity in every building or dwelling. Business first-class, and will pay from $500 to $1,000 per month cash in Chicago alone. Parties wishing a safe business will find this one of the best opportunities to make money in the city. Call on G. S. LACEY, Westminster Hotel, No. 871 Wabash-av., from 2 to 6 o'clock, p. m. to-day, where samples can be seen and full particulars obtained.

A MEAT MARKET ON STATE-ST., DOING A good business, will be sold cheap as the owner is going East. GEO. A. EMERY, 487 Wabash-av.

A FLOURING AND GRIST MILL, LOCATED on the C. B. & Q. R. R., ninety miles from Chicago, machinery nearly new, and in good running order, for sale at a bargain, to close an estate. Property costing $15,000 can be bought for $8,000, on easy terms. For further particulars inquire of KING & BUDD, No. 160 West Monroe-st., or of G. W. FAULKNER, at Arlington, Ills.

ANY PARTY WITH ABOUT $20,000 CASH CAPital desiring to enter into the retail fancy dry goods trade, a rare opportunity is here offered. Store in best location in Chicago. Rent almost nothing. Stock all new; purchased since the fire. Address DRY GOODS, care letter carrier 24, Chicago.

A PERSON HAVING $500 CASH CAN SECURE valuable agency; business legitimate. Address, with full name, I & J 88, Tribune office.

A GOOD COUNTRY STORE WELL LOCATED and in a good community, with stock, for sale. Also house and lot near by. Address J. D. KING, Janesville, Wis.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE DOING A BUSIness of $9,000 a year, elegantly fitted up and complete in all respects. Also 2-story storehouse. Terms, two-thirds cash, balance on 6, 12, and 18 months. For particulars address PAUL JORDAN, Burlingame, Osage County, Kansas.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE NEAR CHICAGO. Clean stock; good trade. For particulars address Box 148, Leland, Ill.

LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL FOR sale, situated 100 miles from Chicago, on Illinois and Michigan Canal and C., R. & P. R. R., both doing a good business, occupied ten years by present owner, for sale at a bargain. Apply to LUDINGTON, WELLS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 2 Market-st.

ONE-HALF SHARE OF A RESPECTABLE manufacturing business for sale. Profits not less than 100 per cent. Capital required $2,000 or $3,000. Good reasons for selling. Address, with real name and residence, M 62, Tribune office.

SALOON LICENCE, STOCK AND FIXTURES for sale. A rare chance for a man with $75 to $100 to step right into a good paying business. Call at No. 955 State-st.; ask for ROWE.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GROCERY AND provision store, all in good shape, for sale at a bargain; capital required, $3,000. A. PEARSON, 202 West Madison-st., Room 6.

THE RIGHT KIND OF A BUSINESS MAN, with $2,000 or over can, by calling immediately at 206 West Madison-st. (over drug store), find a safe, pleasant and profitable business.

$500 BUYS RETIRING PARTNER'S INterest in $1,000 stock with business; clear cash $600 monthly. No bonus. 110 West Madison-st., Room 4.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT PARlor and bedroom on second floor to rent, with board, furnished or unfurnished.

426 BUTTERFIELD-ST., NEAR TWENTYseventh—A large, well furnished front room, with good board, for two gentlemen, at $7 per week; references required.

447 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE, pleasant, double room; also a single room to rent, with board.

494 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE HANDSOMEly furnished room, suitable for gentleman, with board. Reference required.

499 BURNSIDE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-NINTH and one block west of State—Pleasant rooms, with board, at reasonable rates to a married couple; everything new and first-class.

609 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a suite of furnished rooms on first floor. A few table boarders accommodated.

806 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms to rent, with first class board. Also room for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

1052 MICHIGAN-AV.—A YOUNG GENTLEman, willing to room with another, will find comfortable apartment, with hot and cold water, and excellent table board to reasonable terms.

1058 INDIANA-AV.—A PLEASANT ALCOVE room in a private family to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st.; transient, $2 per day; day-board, $5 per week.

WHY WILL PEOPLE PAY $4 PER DAY AT hotels when they can get good accommodations at 955 State-st. for $1.50 per day.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—A VERY pleasant suite of rooms for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Table first-class.

BOARD—WANTED.

BOARD—WITH UNFURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman and wife, and furnished room for single gentleman, in desirable location. Address W 47, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES ROOM and board in a private family, with use of stable for one horse; must be on West Side, east of Union Park. Address B 33, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A gentleman and wife; two or three rooms, furnished or unfurnished; location must be central and house first class, with bath, gas, etc. For good accommodations and a good table a fair price will be paid. Address LEATHER DEALER, 407 West Lake-st.

BOARD—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, WITH two or three furnished, or partially furnished, rooms, for gentleman, wife, and single gent. Parties having such accommodations will please address, with name, A No. 1, 469 Wabash-av.

BOARD—WITH UNFURNISHED ROOM, FROM April 1, for gentleman, wife, and little girl. Address, stating location and terms, J A L, 17 South Jefferson-st.

BOARD—TWO GENTLEMEN, DOING BUSIness in the vicinity of Madison and Halsted-sts., desire first class board, with or without room, in a private family, where they can have the comforts of a home; must be within ten minutes' walk of above location; references exchanged. W 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SLEEPING-ROOM IN A PRIvate family, by a young gentleman, within five minutes' walk from the corner of Madison and Clinton-sts. E 87, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND THREE FURNISHED ROOMS for four persons; will pay reasonable prices; South Side preferred. Address, A G S, Tribune Branch office, at once.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD for man, wife, and child, in first-class private family; South Side only. Address, E E B, 341 South Park-av.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY WHO IS OCCUPIED during the day desires room and board; South Side, near Sixteenth-st., preferred. Address, X 21, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SINGLE ROOM BY A YOUNG man in a social private family located somewhere between Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth-sts., east of Wabash-av.; references given, if desired. Address L C M, 469 Wabash-av.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM BY A young man in a private family located east of State and north of Sixteenth st; state terms, &c. Address CASHIER, Tribune (branch) office, 469 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—NEXT FRIDAY, AT 10 A. M., 35 head of horses of all grades; 1 fine coach team, can't be beat; 4 heavy teams just from the country; some fine driving horses; some good express horses; 2 express wagons; 2 lumber wagons; 1 spring truck. Bring in your stock if you want it sold. No charge for stock if not sold. This stock will be sold at private sale any time before the time of sale. All stock as represented or money refunded. W. A. RUSSELL & CO., 267 West Lake.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY CAN HAVE TWO young, large draught horses for work. Call at 102 Butterfield-st., back room.

FOR SALE—BROOKMAN & SKINNER HAVE just received two car loads of open and top buggies, which they are prepared to sell at lower prices for the same quality of work than any other house in Chicago. We are at all times open to buy, sell, or exchange horses, carriages, buggies, and harness of any description. 190 Twenty-second-st., corner of State.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, NEW SQUARE-box open buggy; Concord buggy; been used twice; new three-spring business wagon, one or two seats; two single harness. Barn rear of 1117 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—WORK HORSES AND MULES, driving horses, saddle horses, driving and riding ponies, &c., 86 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BLACK HORSE, FOUR years old, kind and gentle, double or single; price $140. Inquire at 349 West Jackson st.

FOR SALE—A CAR LOAD OF HORSES, FRESH from the country; nearly every grade to 1,500 lbs. and a mare in fold. Come and take a look. 42 Harmon-court.

FOR SALE—EXTRA LOT OF WHEELS, WITH iron and steel axles, suitable for heavy hauling. Also 100 dump carts, iron axles, with harness to each, for brick yards or railroad contractors, or other purposes. Apply at Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—HORSES, WAGON AND HARness. Also, a square body top buggy (Brown's make); 1 three seated carriage and harness, to be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for them; can be seen in stable; rear of 162 South Peoria-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of first class harness in this city can be found at J. A. ISLE'S shop, 113 East Twelfth-st. Give me a call.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG TEAM OF HORSES, wagon, and harness; team and harness not used but a few days; horses warranted kind and sound, 7 and 8 years old. Can be seen at 332 West Polk-st.

HORSES FOR SALE—A FRESH ARRIVAL OF heavy, draught, and business driving horses, at Patrick's Avenue Stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DRIVING HORSE, TOPbuggy, and harness, cheap for cash; or will trade new hunting-case gold watch as part payment. Address HORSE, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NO. 1 HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness for cash; nothing but a first class rig wanted. J. C. McCORD, 487 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, STYLISH, FAST YOUNG horse; must be cheap for cash. Apply, between 11 and 7, at store cor. Indiana-av. and Thirty-ninth-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, 100 SMALL mules, at AVERY BROS., 192 State-st., from now until next Wednesday. AVERY BROS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, 564 State-st.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport, loans, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES — LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

WANTED—BY JOHN K. PETTIBONE OLD paper, rags, and metals at 89 West Madison-st. Branch 181 East Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A SECOND-HAND SAloon license. Inquire at 143 West Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TO BUY A SECOND-HAND SAloon license. Apply to CASEY & ADLER, corner State and Randolph-sts.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD HOUSES to move outside fire limits on West Side. Address Z 25, Tribune office.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THAT NEW BRICK STORE NOS. 227 and 229 East Lake-st., suitable for wholesale business. Apply to WM. E. JOHNSTON, northwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—ONE ROOM 40X30, OR TWO ROOMS 20x30, on second floor, with or without power. Apply on premises to F. G. WELCH, Room 1, 63 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS AT NO. 200 South Water-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 718 STATE-ST., SUITable for restaurant or commission business.

TO RENT—STORE OPPOSITE FIELD, LEITER & Co.'s, corner State and Twentieth-sts. Best point in the city for ladies' trade. Inquire at 949 State-st.

TO RENT—STORE ON HALSTED-ST., BEtween Adams and Van Buren-sts. Apply to E. H. BROWN, 174 Halsted-st., after 2 o'clock.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE OF THE ÆTNA Sewing machine building, 148 State-st. Will be completed April 1. Inquire on the premises. R. C. ROUNSAVELL.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORES, BASEments, and full size lofts above, in new marble-front building on State-st., 50 feet south of Van Buren-st. Splendid building and first-class location. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—ST. JAMES HOTEL STORES; ONE for billiards and bar; also one for barber shop, will furnish three chairs for same.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORE, ON WAbash-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts., 50 feet front by 120 feet deep to alley. Iron and plate glass front. The store to be ready for occupancy by the first of May. Apply at 931 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE, GOOD CORNER, on West Side. H. WHIPPLE, No. 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, SECOND AND THIRD stories of store No. 12 Michigan-av. Apply on premises to H. W. DURANT.

TO RENT—4-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK building, 57 West Washington-st. DREW & NEWBURY, 163 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE AND DESK ROOM at 23 South Canal-st., near the tunnel. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., Insurance Agents, 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT— FROM MAY 1, FOR BUSINESS purposes, house 548 Wabash-av., north of Twelfth-st.; 21 rooms and 53½ feet of ground. GOOKINS & ROBERTS, 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—STORE, FINE LOCATION, NO. 217 Michigan-av., opposite Tremont House. Possession immediately.

TO RENT—NOW, POSSESSION GIVEN MAY 1, on Wabash-av., half block south of Post Office, rooms for light merchandise, real estate or other offices. Inquire in basement 383 Wabash-av., from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

TO RENT—STORE ON LAKE-ST., 30x165 FEET, suitable for wholesale business, to be finished August 1. A. W. WHEELER, 315 State-st.

TO RENT—THE STORES ON ADAMS-ST., BEtween State and Wabash-av., nearly finished. Inquire of THOMAS H. BROWN, in the wooden building in the rear.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR WILL sell 3-story and basement marble-front house, exquisitely furnished. Also barn attached. Inquire at 1198 Prairie-av., corner Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT — FURNISHED HOUSE OF TEN rooms, 978 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE OF TEN rooms on Indiana-av., south of Twenty-second-st., to small family who will board two persons and also second table meals for boy. The best of references required. Address for three days Z 11, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DWELLINGS WITH MODERN IMprovements, in vicinity of Twenty-second-st. Apply at 931 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, 500 WARren-av. Apply at 562 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, PANtries, closets, etc., with furniture for sale; the furniture is new. Possession at once. DREW & NEWBURY, 163 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON WABASH-av. north of Eighteenth-st.; 14 rooms. Possession March 15. DREW & NEWBURY, 163 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE HOUSE, LAUNDRY, two bath rooms, furnace, stationery, wash stands in bed rooms; $1,200 if taken soon. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, AND furniture for sale; 14 months' lease and cheap rent. Call at 141 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—OCTAGON MARBLE HOUSE, MICHigan-av.; or for sale, $500 down, $50 monthly. Also cottage, Prairie-av. S. & E. A. MEARS, 1126 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICE NEW HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS. About $150 worth of furniture for sale. No one need apply unless willing to buy the furniture. Apply at 221 West Randolph-st., in store.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, NO. 44 SEYMOUR-ST., 6 rooms, $20; water. HAMMER & SMITH, Attorneys, No. 3 West Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE OF 16 ROOMS, with all modern improvements, on a first-class street on West Side. Rent, $1,500 per year. E. EUGENE CADWELL, 202 West Madison-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—FURNITURE FOR SALE—HOUSE contains 15 rooms, swell front, with all modern improvements. Two years' lease from May 1. Possession given at once. Terms cash. Call and see at 429 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED 2-STORY and brick basement house on Warren-av. Owner and family to board with tenant. Address HOUSE, care carrier 65.

TO RENT—252 WARREN-AV., A LARGE ONE and a half-story cottage, from 1st of May next. Apply to WM. A. MONTGOMERY, 479 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ON WEST WASHINGTON-ST. from May 1, two first-class houses, 14 rooms each (together or separate); all modern improvements; rent cheap. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES, NOS. 427 AND 429 WARren-av., price $40 per month, and water rent. R. H. CUMMINGS, No. 603 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT FRAME house, 12 rooms, with furnace and gas fixtures, and furniture for sale, by HENRY L. HILL, 374 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, BY THE day, week, or month, can be had at 871 Wabash-av. House first-class.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, to young gentlemen. References required. Address G 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEmen, with furnace, gas, hot and cold water, use of bath room and attendance. References exchanged. 274 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, FURnished, in a private family. Terms moderate. 133 West Adams-st. To gentlemen only.

TO RENT—A COMFORTABLE, FINE, FURnished room, for two persons. 192 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—ONE FRONT PARLOR 805 WABASH-av., for office. Also boarders wanted; good accommodations at $6 per week.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS FOR light housekeeping, by man and wife—no children; must be central location and reasonable rent. Address, giving location and terms, BATES, 295 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE WANT TO RENT a good store, on East or West Madison-st., east of Green, with possession on or before May 1. Address, with particulars, Z 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT-PAYING tenant, immediately, or by May 1, a small cottage, or part of a house. South Side preferred. Must be convenient to street cars. Rent not to exceed $25. Address, with particulars, S. 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE ON MADISON or State-st., with immediate possession. Address H 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN OF quiet habits, a single furnished room between Washington and Jackson-sts. Address, stating terms and location, L 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE NORTH SIDE, east of Larrabee-st., between Centre-st. and Fullerton-av., a house of six or eight rooms. Address T 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE in a good locality, suitable for a first-class private boarding-house. Any one having a house that will answer the purpose, will find a tenant who will make satisfactory terms by addressing W 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY OR BEFORE MAY 1, a medium-sized house, with modern improvements, in a good locality on West Side. Address F F, Staats Zeitung office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF three, a house of 7 or 8 rooms, in good location. Address, stating price, H, Box 287.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 9 OR 10 rooms, with modern improvements; South Side, east of Wabash av. and north of Twenty-sixth-st., by 15th of March or 1st of April. Address C 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SOLID BLACK WALNUT COUNter; also, one silver-plated showcase, together with lease of store to May 1, 1873. Apply at 868 State-st.

FOR SALE—READY-MADE PORTABLE COTtages, cheap, comfortable, durable. Delivered free of charge anywhere in the city. Office corner of Erie and North Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—FLY-WHEEL, 18 FEET DIAMEter, weighing nearly 8 tons. NORTON & CO., Oriental Mills, Madison-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—ONE 7-FOOT PLATED SHOW-CASE; one 8 foot counter, shelving and drawers suitable for drug or cigar store. Apply at 193 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—A BABCOCK EXTINGUISHER, new, at low price. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—EXTRA LOT OF WHEELS WITH iron and steel axles, suitable for heavy hauling. Also 100 dump carts, iron axles, with harness to each, for brick yards or railroads or other purposes. Apply at Government Goods Depot, Sixteenth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE — LOT OF WHEELBARROWS, brick and mortar-hods. Apply to H. W. DURANT, 12 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—LOT OF JOURNAL BOXES AND couplings for shafting—from inch and a quarter to 7 inches, good as new, for sale cheap. Office GILMORE STONE COMPANY, Washington-st., west of Market.

FOR SALE—3 PROPELLERS, 9 TUGS, 32 schooners, 10 barks, 8 scows, 3 barges, 1 steam yacht. J. B. SCOTT & BROWN, Ship Brokers, Detroit, Mich.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF from $25,000 to $30,000 in a large paying and well-established business, in New York branch of a Chicago firm of undoubted standing. Business pleasant, and knowledge of same easily acquired. Principals only, who can give good references, may address S 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A BURNED-OUT BOOT and shoe man, with an established trade and close buyer, wants a partner with $3,000 to $4,000 to buy the best location in Chicago; $10,000 can be made this summer. Apply at 110 Green-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME MEANS TO introduce a new method of lighting the streets. Address J G, Tribune (branch) office, 469 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $350 IN A GENteel cash business that is paying well. 190 West Washington-st., Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE BUILDING business with $2,000 to $3,000 cash capital. Business well established; good shop, now full of men at work. Address, for 3 days, O 24, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500. CALL AT the Powell House, or address J W M, cor. Milwaukee and Western-avs.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 130 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADdress to solicit orders for Haines' Manual of Interest, Average, and Exchange, showing the interest on all sums from $1 to $10,000 at 1 and 10 per cent per annum, for from 1 day to 6 years; adapted to all rates per cent, and arranged for the averaging of accounts; with an appendix containing tables of sterling exchange, compound interest, present worth, and rules for business calculations. Price $1.75. Agents will find this a fast selling book, as it is the only really good work upon the subject that is sold at anything like a reasonable price. It is as comprehensive as the most costly and elaborate works ever published, surpassing all in simplicity and compactness. Address R. C. HAINES, Publisher, 721 Sansom-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan; wages $2.00. Only a part of the fare required cash, the company paying the other part. No office fee. ANDREW G. BING & CO., 22 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

WANTED—AN ASSOCIATE EDITOR. ADdress, with references and salary required, Z 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ARTIST TO sketch residences and grounds in Whiteside Co., Ill. Best of references required. Apply, with samples of work, to WARNER & BEERS, 64 West Lake.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS TRAVELLING salesmen, one for city and one for country. In the stationery business. To those acquainted with the business liberal inducements will be offered. Apply at 279 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL A CORN SHELLER for $1.50, guaranteed to shell 6 bushels per hour. Big money easily made. Rights free. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—TEN MEN FOR THE CITY, AND one for every town, for an easy business, paying $10 to $15 a week the year round; only $1 to $5 required. A young man made $7 in four hours another $2 in one hour. Call early or send 25 cents for double sample. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE RAILROAD LAborers. Agent goes out with the men to-night. Wages $2 per day. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 LABORERS, 200 CHOPPERS, and 100 rock and quarry men. Wages $2.00 to $2.50 per day; work for two years. Apply to SNELL & LIPE, 28 Madison-st., agents for the company.

WANTED—FIFTY MORE RAILROAD LABORers; wages $2 per day; only a part of the fare required; no deduction from wages. Apply early at 68 South Market-st., between Randolph and Washington.

WANTED—A SKILFUL ASSISTANT. W. L. B. JENNEY, Architect, 12 Peck-court.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY TO LEARN THE business. S. A. TREAT, Architect, 10 Eldridge-court.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO CLERKS—ONE FOR DRY goods, one for clothing—to go into the Northern part of Michigan; the dry goods clerk required to speak Norwegian and English. Liberal wages. Inquire at 341 South Clark-st. KAHN & NEWMAN.

WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN, 17 years of age, as office assistant and collector. References required. Address or call on A. PLAMONDON, 61 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A WHOLEsale boot and shoe house. Must be a good penman and quick at figures. Only those that are familiar with the business and can bring the best of references need apply. Salary small. Address for one day, H. C. M., Tribune branch office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS COPYISTS, none others need apply, accustomed to legal work. Address, in own handwriting, S & H, 493 Wabash av.

WANTED—A COPYIST—A YOUNG MAN WHO can write a plain, rapid and. Apply by letter to L 78, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MASON, TO PUT up a brick building on the corner of Randolph and Market-sts., and take in part payment a desirable two-story house and barn on the West Side. The balance will be paid in cash. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE ironer and trimmer, at once, by G. HAWLEY & CO., McGregor, Iowa; steady work.

WANTED—ESTIMATES TO CONSTRUCT OMnibus frames; all square work; any good express body builder can do the work. For particulars address J. WALLER, P. O. Box 168, Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ARTIST, ONE who perfectly understands photography. Please address Box 155, Portage City, Wis.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS SCROLL SAWyer; also, one carver. Apply at southeast corner Canal and Twelfth-sts.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — TWO FRESCO painters. Also, an intelligent boy, about 16 years of age, to learn the trade. Apply to RYAN & CARETTI, 1386 State-st.

WANTED—A BOY COREMAKER AT THE Western Star Metal Co., 17 South Canal-st. Apply to JAMES TANSEY, Foreman of Brass Foundry.

WANTED—4 EXPERIENCED LIME BURNERS for the city; steady employment year around. Apply at 119 Market-st.

WANTED—TO QUARRYMEN—TO CONTRACT for breaking stone for making lime for the season with a responsible party. Quantity, etc., made known on application at 119 Market-st.

WANTED—A GENERAL FOREMAN TO TAKE charge of a carriage shop; one who has had experience on light and heavy work. None but a first-class mechanic need apply. STUDEBAKER BROS. Manufacturing Co., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPH OPERATOR AND a young man to learn to retouch and color photographs, at RANDALL'S Mammoth Gallery, East Saginaw, Mich.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS CABINETmakers and one carver, 27 North Jefferson-st. J. H. CLARK.

WANTED—A GOOD HARNESS MAKER; ONE who understands general work. SMITH & DUNCAN, 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CUTTER IN A PAper-box factory. Call immediately at M. LIEBERSTEIN & CO., 42 and 44 Congress-st., bet. State and Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO TAILORS—FINE COATMAKers at J. P. NEILL'S, 604 State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD some experience to work under instructions in a printing office. WILLIAMSON, GOSS & CO., 43 and 45 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOEmaker; one that understands cutting and fitting, and able to do all kinds of work. Apply at 114 Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT CAN SEW with a palm, by W. B. STOOP, Open Work Banner Maker, 185 West Madison-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—A FEW CARPENters immediately at 46 South Desplaines-st. A. KIDDER.

WANTED—4 MASONS FOR FURNACE WORK, and 6 laborers, at Smelting Works, South Lynne. Apply early at Swansea Works, 51 and 53 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A MAN THAT CAN RUN A MATCHer and set knives; no other need apply at Planing Mill on Mitchell-st., between Lumber-st. and Stewart-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUCKRAM hat frame stamper. Address A 13, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; must be well recommended. Apply at 438 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; family small. Apply at 504 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO COOK AND one to do second work. 211 South Clark-st., near Adams.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork where there are a few gentlemen boarders. Apply at 78 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small family. Must bring references. Call at 363 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A NURSE TO GO TO DENVER, Colorado, and remain with a small family. Apply at 37 Twenty-fifth-st. Thursday afternoon and Friday.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR English woman at 151 Ellis-av., to cook, wash and iron; also second girl.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORwegian girl for general housework in a family of two. References required. Call at 218 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork to go in the country; good place. Apply at 927 Indiana-av., between 10 and 12 in the morning.

WANTED—A GIRL, WELL RECOMMENDED, from 14 to 16 years of age, to attend a baby at 711 West Monroe-st., corner Lincoln.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR second work at 413 Michigan-av. Bring references.

WANTED—35 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; will pay the highest wages. Inquire at 80 Sherman-st., South Side, between Van Buren and Harrison.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 432 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 175 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 250 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER at 203 West Washington-st.; one willing to assist in dining-room when not otherwise engaged. No other need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of three. Apply at 360 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl for general housework, except washing. Inquire, from 10 to 12, at 1121 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF work in first class private families and boarding houses. Apply at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 1002 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK AT 8 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND SECOND girl; cook must be a good washer and ironer. None but first-class servants need apply. No. 121 Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO TAKE care of a child and do light work. Call at 404 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron for a family of three at Kenwood. The best of references required. Call, for 2 days, at 303 Michigan-av., between 10 and 12 a. m. and 2 and 4 p. m.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, A STEADY, COMpetent girl for general housework in a small family. City references required. 62 South Green-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—10 GOOD OPERATORS ON WILLcox & Gibbs' machine. Apply between 9 and 11 a. m., at 365 Wabash-av. Mrs. A. M. DAGGETT.

WANTED—30 GOOD OPERATORS WITH Wheeler and Wilson machines, on shirts and shirt fronts. 123 West Madison-st., in basement. SHERMAN & CO.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE property known as Northwestern Excelsior Manufactory, situated on North Branch, near Halsted-st. bridge; brick building, containing large engine, boilers, pump, steam dry house, etc., all nearly new, and in running order. Apply on premises, or address FRANK, 36 West Randolph-st.

TO LEASE—ON FIVE YEARS' TIME, LOTS ON the West, South, and North Sides. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AT less than 6 per cent on valuation, 40x125 feet, and 50x125 feet, State-st., north of Harrison. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—FINE BRICK residence near Jefferson Park cheap. Would take small place as part pay. Address F 73, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

MATHEWS' MUSIC SCHOOL, AT 141 SOUTH Morgan-st., receives piano pupils daily, except Tuesday and Friday. Tuition in classes only $12.50 a term.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO has an extensive business acquaintance through the Northwest would like to make an engagement to travel for some wholesale house or manufacturing establishment; best of references given. Address Y C W, Freeport, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—A BASS SINGER IS open for an engagement in an Episcopal Church at a small salary. Address E 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EVERY DAY young man, who can come well recommended, as porter in some good house, or would act in any good capacity where steady employment can be had. Address N 63, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent double entry bookkeeper and correspondent, in some bank, manufacturing establishment or wholesale house. Best of references as to character and competency furnished. Address R 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A BANK BY A young man who has had considerable experience in the business; first-class references given. Address BOOKKEEPER, P. O. Drawer 45, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY a young man, aged 24; references A 1. Address W 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, is a fair writer and familiar with bookkeeping; any honorable employment thankfully accepted. Please address M 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant bookkeeper, or as copyist; no objection to the country. Address H S, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CUTTER IN A first-class merchant tailoring establishment. Address J. H. WILSON, Racine, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN to do gardening and to be generally useful; city or country. Apply or address 159 Western-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER of several years' experience, to run a stationary engine; city references given. Address S 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BRICK MANUFACturers—As foreman in a brick yard; has had several years' experience in the business; can furnish good references. Address S, 1633 Prairie-av., Chicago.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young Scandinavian, used to taking care of horses and carriages; well acquainted in the city. Address L 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, SOBER man (Swede) as coachman; understands the business thoroughly and will make himself generally useful. Address C 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND gardener. Can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Good references. Address O 50, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family or to do second work. 32 Miller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL of 16 to take care of a child. Call, for 2 days, at 18 South Paulina-st., near VanBuren.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. Inquire for 2 days, at 375 West Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a small private family, a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call at 133 Fourteenth st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, second girl, or to do general housework in a small family. Address W B, 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL to do second work in a small private family; South Side preferred; best of city references if required. Address P 78, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK. Call at 863 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO do cooking in a first-class family; references if required. 25 North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook or to do general housework in a small family. Call at 152 Nineteenth st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-class girls for second or dining-room work. Please call at 413, corner of Third-av. and Fourteenth st., up stairs.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED — A PROTESTANT Swiss lady, speaks good French and English, wants a situation as seamstress, and also to teach French to young children. Apply or write to 81 West Adams-st., Chicago.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PERson, with good references, in a private family to take care of an invalid or act as housekeeper, or care for children and sew, or make herself generally useful. Address 303 West Jackson st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER by a competent young woman. Address, for 2 days, F 99, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$20 REWARD—ON SATURDAY AFTERnoon, in the vicinity of Twenty-second-st. and Wabash and Michigan-avs., a very small black and tan dog, weighing about 2 lbs.; had on a purple ribbon with Court House bell attached; answers to the name of Pretty. Any one returning him to 139 Twenty-second-st., up-stairs, back room, over meat market, or any one giving information leading to his discovery, will receive above reward. No questions asked. All that owner saved from fire.

LOST—FROM COUNTY TREASURY TO CORner Clark and Randolph, a red memoranda book. Finder will be rewarded by returning to County Treasury office. JOHN DAVIS.

LOST—MARCH 4, ON HALSTED-ST., A LEAson-sts, plans and specification for a school at Brighton. The party finding the same will be liberally rewarded by returning them to 122 West Washington-st.

LOST—ON WEST MADISON-ST., A GENT'S amethyst ring, with pearl setting; initial A. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 247 and 249 Monroe-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD—FOR A CAMEO SLEEVE button lost last Saturday, to be left at Master's billiard room, corner Madison and Halsted-sts.

LOST—$20 REWARD FOR OPEN-FACED GOLD watch and gold chain, taken from 469 West Jackson-st. one week ago last Sunday night, and no questions asked. Address F 54, Tribune office.

LOST—MARCH 5, ON OAKLEY-ST., BETWEEN Fourth and Washington, a lady's fur collar. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 798 West Washington-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD—BETWEEN THROOP-ST. and the bridge on West Madison-st., March 4, a switch of lady's hair, light color. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to Mrs. JENNIE BUCK, 414 West Madison-st.

FOUND—ON SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, on West Madison-st., near the Dutch gardens, a dark chestnut horse, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Call after 6 o'clock p. m. B. H. WORDEN, 1020 West Madison-st.

FOUND—A BRINDLE COW 11 YEARS OLD, corner Sixty-fifth and Halsted-st. The owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM THE SUBscriber, on the 4th day of March inst., one black mare, without marks, except loss of hair between the hind legs; one single harness, and piano-box top buggy, black box with bronze stripe, with high seat back, and patent wheels. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to H. B. GALPIN, Sheriff's office, basement of old Court House, east wing.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—FROM 87 SEDGWICK-st., on Tuesday night, a dark bay horse, about 8 years old, white mark on forehead, 16 hands high, and weighs about 1,100 pounds. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to above address.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO MEN AND WOMEN that can raise from $5 to $50 we offer the best chance in America; we have the most useful articles in the world, and allow profits that will pay $20 to $200 a week. Call and see for yourselves, or send $5 for outfit and make $30 in one day. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—SOMETHING NEW FOR agents—We announce to all who wish lucrative employment, that our engraving "The Mother of Our Lord" is completed, and is pronounced the most beautiful subject ever engraved. Nearly one year's time, and a large amount of money have been spent to engrave it. Agents who find that "books go slow" will do well to write us. 250 orders were taken in 2 days, 75 in 9 days, and 100 in 8 days. Male and female agents wanted; large inducements offered. Send for circulars. M. A. PARKER & CO., 152 South Morgan-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE REVISED EDItion of Chambers' Encyclopedia, and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, 590 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST SELLING article in America; $5 to $20 a day sure on small capital, for country agents. Double samples. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago. Call from 10 to 12 a. m.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR THREE great works, "The Great Republic," by James D. McCabe, Jr.; "Woman as a Wife and Mother," by Prof. Henry Chavasse, and "Crumbs Swept Up," by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., 269 West Madison-st., Chicago, for circulars and terms.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, TO introduce a rapid-selling article in families and elsewhere. Good wages made. 123 West Washington-st., Room 2.

AGENTS WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANvassers, either ladies or gentlemen, for steneils, emblem badges, checks, tablets, etc. H. D. FOOTE, 71 South Clinton-st. (over bakery), Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—CRAM'S NEW IMPROVED Republic and World Map, just issued, one hundred agents wanted at once; new State Maps, Religious Charts, Lithographs, Photographs, Steel Engravings, Chromos, &c.; best and cheapest goods for agents in America; send for circular. GEO. F. CRAM, 55 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY.

A GOOD, 20-HORSE POWER, BLANDY PORTable Engine can be bought cheap; has been used 2 months; used only one month. Address HARRIS MANUFACTURING CO., Janesville, Wis.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 8 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foremen's grinding mills, corn shellers, lifting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 76 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Hydraulic shingle machines and saws. 98 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS WOOD PLANING machine, double surfacer and matcher, nearly new and in perfect order for work, manufactured by J. A. Fay of Lester, of New York, at 75 and 77 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—ALL SIZES OF STURTEVANT'S pressure blowers and exhaust fans on hand. Engines, boilers, sawmills, saws, heading and stave machinery, engine lathes, iron planers, drills, chucks, planer and matchers, molding, sticking, tenoning, mortising, re-sawing, scroll saws, Brown's variety, portable forges, leather and rubber belting, lace leather, files, saws, emery wheels, wood-turning lathes, heavy car mortiser, counter shafts, pulleys, hangers, shafting, couplings, slip collars, cracker machine, and planer knives. Our stock consists of a full assortment of wood and iron working machinery generally, at ROCHESTER MACHINERY M'F'G CO., 97 and 99 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND 60-HORSE power boiler, in complete running order, 16 feet long by 54 inches diameter, containing 56 3½ inch flues; can be seen in operation at our planing mill until April 1. Being too small for our engine we offer it at a bargain. STEPHENS & CLARK, Planing Mill and Box Factory, corner Archer-av. and Quarry-st.

FOR SALE—GRAIN DRYER—A MACHINE capable of drying 50 barrels per day. Apply to W. BAXTER & CO., foot of West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—8 AND 10 HORSE BLANDY ENgines, new and in perfect order, cheap. Can be seen at No. 14 Perch-st., near Hayes School.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED—BEDROOM FURNITURE, CARpets, etc.; also dining-room furniture. Address, where same may be seen, A 66, Tribune office.